FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 086 *3 May 1983*

ARGENTINA

Resolution on Ceremony To Pay Homage to War Dead B 1
'Lago Lacar' Sails for South Atlantic Ceremony B 2
Brazil, Peru Concerned Over Trip to Falklands B 2
Reactions Noted to Antisubversion Document B 2
President's Opinion B 2
Mothers Group Rejects Document B 3
Crowd Attacks Police Chief's Car B 4
Politicians' Reactions B 4
Further Reaction B 5
Various Leaders React B 6
More Reaction B 7
Government Accepts New Soviet Ambassador B 7
Former Southern Naval Commander Sentenced B 7

BOLIVIA

Siles Addresses Workers in Labor Day Speech C 1
Commanders Voice Concern Over Comibol Takeover C 2
Miners Demand $15 Million To Buy Supplies C 2

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Comments on Reagan Speech F 1
Government Sends Protest to Libya on Overflight F 1
[EL SIGLO 26 Apr]
M-19's Bateman Endorses Panamanian Mediation F 2
Police Report FARC Attack in Guaviare Region F 3
DAS Dismantles FARC Guerrilla Urban Cell F 3

PERU

President Belaunde Interviewed by Argentine TV J 1
TELAM Reports on Shots Fired Near Belaunde J 3
Shining Path Drug, Foreign Connections Unproven J 4
Havana Sees Distortion of News on Shining Path J 4

MEXICO

Presumed Guatemalan Soldiers Kill Refugee [DPA] M 1
France Declines To Participate in OPANAL M 1
Joint Foreign Trade Company Formed With Brazil M 2

PANAMA

General Paredes To Make U.S. Visit in June [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 1 May] N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Seeks To Declare 'Permanent Neutrality' P 1

HONDURAS

Government Denies Nicaraguan Charges on Invasion P 2

NICARAGUA

Government Denounces 'Large-Scale Invasion' P 3
Issues Communique P 3
Protest Notes to U.S., Honduras P 4
Commander Arce Gives Workers Day Address P 4
FRG Doctor, Others Killed in Jinotega Ambush P 17
German Citizens Protest, Occupy FRG Embassy P 17
Present Demands P 17
Protest Ends P 18
Reserve Battalion Clashes With Anti-Sandinists P 18

CUBA

Roberto Veiga Addresses Havana May Day Rally Q 1
Worldwide Criticism of Reagan Speech Noted Q 4
Havana on FMLN Leader's View of Reagan Plan Q 5
Havana on NEW YORK TIMES El Salvador Article Q 6
GRANMA Publishes Sen Dodd's 27 April Speech [28 Apr] Q 7
Hijacked U.S. Airliner Leaves for Miami 2 May Q 7
Foreign Minister Malmierca Travels to India, FRG Q 8
Arrival in New Delhi Q 8
Meeting in Bonn Q 8
Work Agreement With Bulgaria Signed in Havana Q 8

RESOLUTION ON CEREMONY TO PAY HOMAGE TO WAR DEAD

PY300200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2044 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (TELAM) -- The military committee has decided to hold a ceremony on 2 May, in the same place where the "General Belgrano" cruiser was sunk, to pay homage to all the civilian and military personnel who died during operations in the South Atlantic.

The resolution was disclosed today by the military committee's secretariat. The full text of the resolution reads:

A year has gone by since the beginning of the bellicose actions in the South Atlantic conflict and since it is only right that the Argentine nation pay homage to those who died in defense of the national sovereignty, the military committee hereby decides to:

Article 1. Pay homage to all civilians and military personnel who died during the operations which took place in the South Atlantic. The ceremony will take place at 1700 on 2 May -- in the same place where the ARA [Armada Republica Argentina -- navy of the Republic of Argentina] -- "General Belgrano" cruiser sunk -- and for this purpose a surface unit of the Argentine Navy and an aircraft of the Argentine Air Force have been appointed to drop flower wreaths on behalf of the Argentine Armed Forces.

Article 2. Continue to analyze the possibilities and feasibility of carrying out a trip to the Malvinas Islands to pay homage to those who fell for the fatherland and who are buried in that remote area of our territory.

Article 3. Order that the delegation which will make that trip be made up exclusively of direct relatives of those who died during the operations in the South Atlantic.

Article 4. Organize and execute the aforementioned resolutions -- which are adopted for humanitarian reasons -- taking into account that the steps to be taken must be in keeping with the rules of international law currently in force and trying not to harm the diplomatic negotiations which the government is carrying out at the international level.

Article 5. In keeping with the terms of the aforementioned articles it is hereby established that:

A. In view of the indifferent and intransigent attitude of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which lacks understanding for the feelings of the relatives of Argentine citizens buried on the Malvinas Islands and taking into account that it is the obligation of the national authorities to safeguard the security of all its citizens, all activities which are not in keeping with the current resolution are hereby prohibited.

B. The vessel "Lago Lacar" is placed at the disposal of the relatives who wish to attend the ceremony on 2 May and accompany the units of the Argentine Air Force which will comply with what is established in Art 1.

C. The state will cover all expenditures which the fulfillment of this resolution will demand.

Article 6. This should be promulgated, implemented and sent to the national archives for filing.

'LAGO LACAR' SAILS FOR SOUTH ATLANTIC CEREMONY

PY302148 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2025 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (DYN) -- The merchant ship "Lago Lacar" sailed for the South Atlantic today carrying 49 relatives of soldiers killed during the Malvinas Islands conflict. Next Monday they will pay homage to the soldiers killed in the war at a point 200 miles from the maritime exclusion zone imposed by Great Britain.

The ship sailed at 1537. The Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland, which organized the trip, has given up its initial plan to sail to the islands due to the ban imposed by the Military Committee.

BRAZIL, PERU CONCERNED OVER TRIP TO FALKLANDS

PY292340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1531 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA) -- Yesterday, Brazilian and Peruvian Ambassadors Carlos Duarte de Rocha and Guillermo Hoyos Osores respectively, reportedly conveyed to the Foreign Ministry their governments' concern over the trip to the Malvinas Islands that the relatives of dead Argentine soldiers will begin aboard the "Lago Lacar" ship tomorrow. According to reliable sources, the two ambassadors held separate meetings with a top Foreign Ministry official yesterday.

It was learned that the Brazilian ambassador reportedly expressed his government's concern over a possible increase of tension in the Malvinas issue and handed over a similar message from Britain. The Brazilian ambassador represents British interests because Great Britain and Argentina have broken off their diplomatic relations.

The Peruvian ambassador has also expressed President Belaunde Terry's concern over the tension that the "Lago Lacar" trip might generate.

The two ambassadors' visits were analyzed yesterday late in the afternoon by the officials who are in charge of the Foreign Ministry in the absence of Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari and some of his closest advisers, who are also abroad.

REACTIONS NOTED TO ANTISUBVERSION DOCUMENT

President's Opinion

PY291950 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpt] This morning, Presidential press adviser Eduardo Maschwitz answered a questionnaire submitted to President Bignone by journalists accredited to Government House. The journalists asked Bignone whether he believed that the document on the struggle against subversion and terrorism, released by the military junta yesterday, contributed to national pacification and satisfied the expectations of the people in general.

The presidential spokesman stated: "We must bear in mind that the president actively participated with the commanders in chief in drawing up the final document on the war against subversion and terrorism. I believe that this fully answers the question as to whether the president agrees with the document.

"He cannot judge the document because he actively participated in drawing it up. He cannot be author and judge at the same time. However, knowing him as I do, I know that he thinks that the document follows in general terms the principles contained in the document released by the bishops. I have already said that, generally speaking, the president agrees with the bishops' document and that he bears in mind especially the part urging all the people of the country to make an in-depth analysis of their consciences. For this reasons, it is necessary to read the final document on the war against subversion and terrorism with this spirit and willingness. Moreover, the people should pay special attention to the part of the bishops' message quoting the words pronounced by Pope John Paul II in Bonn in November 1980. On that occasion the pope stated that the following principle should prevail when the people are experiencing difficult situations: The willingness to attain reconciliation and a common search for new paths leading to a friendly coexistence must emerge to build up and guarantee a better future for the nations; rather than redressing mutually inflicted and provoked injustices and sufferings."

Mothers Group Rejects Document

PY291200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0134 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (NA) -- Today the mothers of Plaza de Mayo rejected the military junta document on the struggle against subversion and asked if "kidnapping, torturing, murdering and lying with such insolence are acts of service."

A communique which the organization issued tonight states that "only indecency and shamelessness could categorize these crimes as acts of service."

The declaration then states that the military junta document "does not contain any sound information on the fate of arrested-missing persons or their current situations."

The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo point out that "it is just another useless attempt to evade justice and make sure that the cowardly persons responsible for the Argentine horror and tragedy during the past decade go unpunished."

They state that "we flatly reject this new mockery and condemn the attempt to deceive the Argentine moral conscience with this clumsy attempt to conceal the truth."

The document ends by stating that "we demand that the arrested-missing be released and that the investigation and trial of those responsible be pursued to the fullest extent of the law."

The document is signed by Hebe Pastor de Bonafini, president of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, and Maria Cerruti, secretary of the organization.

Crowd Attacks Police Chief's Car

PY291755 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1203 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr -- Federal Police Chief, Gen Juan Bautista Sassiain, retired, was insulted today and his vehicle battered when the Mothers of Palza de Mayo who were demonstrating in front of Government House recognized him. The demonstration was taking place to demand information about the whereabouts of missing persons.

Before being recognized by the leaders of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, the Federal Police chief had managed to walk around the persons who had gathered on the sqaure in front of Government House. Because journalists and photographers started running toward the officer, a group of demonstrators recognized General Sassiain and started insulting him and throwing fistfuls of red-colored stones that can be found on the square.

As tension grew among the people who managed to see Sassiain -- not more than 20 or 30 altogether -- the police chief hastened to finish his round of the plaza and climbed into a brown Ford Falcon with windows lowered which was waiting for him at Hipolito Yrigoyen and Balcarce Streets.

The insults grew more violent and the more irate demonstrators violently battered the doors, windows and the roof of the vehicle with their hands and feet. As soon as the chief of police got into the car, the vehicle departed amid the shouts of the people.

Politicians' Reactions

PY291259 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 0108 GMT on 29 April carries a report on Federal Party leader Francisco Manrique's opinion of the antisubversion document released by the Argentine military junta on 28 April. Manrique says that "although it is obviously incomplete," the document "may well be all that can be said about the matter." He adds that the paper "deserves to be analyzed closely" and indicates that "the supreme interest of the nation must prevail beyond and above sorrow and mistakes."

The same source at 0233 GMT on 29 April carries another report on the reaction of Radical Civic Union leader Antonio Troccolli, who believes that the document of the armed forces "does not explain why the action of the state has been subordinated to ethical principles which have little to do with those of Argentine society."

After saying that "the document has brought back to our memory a tragic and recent phase of Argentine history," Troccolli indicated that "we find it impossible to term legitimate the state's use of the methods employed by the extremist aggression, because this goes against the very essence of the state of law." Troccolli adds that in his opinion "the document's failure to explain this situation leaves a great gap" and appears to be "the most vulnerable aspect" of the war against subversion.

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 0125 GMT on 29 April has an item on the reaction of Rogelio Frigerio, vice president of the Integration and Development Movement (MID). Frigerio says that "the document of the junta on the antisubversion struggle lacks the most essential element; truth."

He goes on to say that "the vague words of the military junta final document on the war on subversion did not come up to the expectations of the people nor does it provide the elements which the Argentine community needs to move on toward a state of peace."

After pointing out that the struggle against terrorism and subversive activities "is legitimate because the nation is entitled to defend itself from destructive onslaughts," Frigerio states that "the abuses committed against basic human rights cannot be described as mistakes that require no further explanation and for which no one is held responsible."

Buenos Aires DYN at 0033 GMT on 29 April reports that the Center for Social and Legal Studies, CELS, has stated that "the lack of courage to face truth cannot be disguised with a web of falsehoods." The CELS communique, signed by Emilio Fermin Mignone and Augusto Conte MacDonnald, indicates that "the document of the armed forces shows once again their cowardly desire to cover up the crimes they have committed." CELS accuses the armed forces of "despising the nation and the people, taking an inhumane stand toward the sorrow of thousands of Argentine relatives, and totally disregarding the essential values of the nation's tradition."

Further Reactions

PY0103117 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 2252 GMT on 29 April carries a report on remarks made by Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation-Argentine Republic [CGT-RA], in Cordoba, on the antisubversion document issued by the Argentine military junta and released on 28 April. Ubaldini stated that the document "is incomplete." He added that "all mothers have the right to mourn for their sons and that no answers were given to these mothers." He also said that personally he was not satisfied with the military junta document because it did not supply any answers to him.

The same source at 2330 GMT on 29 April carries another report on former provisional President Italo Luder's opinion of the document. He stated last night in Buenos Aires that "it is obvious that all government instructions are carried out within the law and regulations," referring to the military document that stated that the armed forces acted against terrorism in compliance with the decrees signed by the Peronist constitutional government, one of which was signed by Luder himself. Luder added that the decrees are not in question here, but "if the laws and regulations were violated, it is no longer the responsibility of the constitutional government but of those who violated them." Luder also said that the official document "does not meet the people's expectations as far as explaining events which have been denounced as violations of the laws.

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at 1417 GMT 29 April also carries the reaction of Msgr Jorge Novak, bishop of Quilmes, to the military document. Novak said that there is "a notable difference" between the reconciliation proposed by the church and that sponsored by the military junta, taking into account the content of the antisubversion document. He said that the document mentioned reconciliation merely by chance as if it were a desire, while the bishops want "to overcome social confrontations in the light of truth and justice." Novak also lamented the fact that "untimely religious references" were made in the document. He added that the document did not include any additional important news to what we already know."

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at 1606 on 29 April also carries remarks made by Nobel Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel in San Miguel de Tucuman. Perez Esquivel called the document issued by the military junta immoral, anti-evangelic, incomplete and said that it lacks a critical analysis due to the threats it contains against the Argentine people. He added that this report hurts both the Argentines and mankind as well.

The same source at 1632 GMT 29 April carries a report on the reaction of Cardinal Raul Francisco Primatesta, archbishop of Cordoba and vice president of the Argentine Episcopal Conference, who declined to make any statement on the document. The cardinal's spokesman said that Primatesta wants to make "a serene analysis" of the lengthy document.

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1234 GMT on 29 April carries a report on the reaction of Viedma Bishop Miguel Hesayne, who called the report "immoral because it justifies the criminal means employed for repression." He added that the document does not meet the conditions the church considers necessary for reconciliation. Hesayne explained that he was "disappointed with the military junta for not taking advantage of this opportunity to take a step toward reconciliation."

The same source at 1411 GMT on 29 April reports that Moron Bishop Msgr Justo Laguna reacted to the antisubversion document by saying that the first part of the document only refers to what we already know and remember about subversive action, but that unfortunately it failed to explain the repression that was used.

Various Leaders React

PY010200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1519 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA) -- Political and union leaders agreed to reject the conclusions of the armed forces document on the struggle against subversion since they do not fulfill the citizenry's "minimum expectations" on an explanation of the abuses which were committed.

Juan Jose Taccone, leader of the Argentine Light and Power Enterprise, called the document "unreal" and maintained that in view of the Armed Forces' request for understanding "truth and justice are necessary before Christian forgiveness." He pointed out that "what must not be done is to leave things as they stand, since even children have been declared missing. We cannot allow a chapter in the life of Argentina such as this one to end like this."

Taccone stated that "the special courts which abuse their authority and try innocent people are no use, that the issue should be submitted to the ordinary courts which should pass down a final decision."

Carlos Contin, president of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], stated that "there is a lack of information" in the document "although it should be pointed out that nobody has to incriminate himself." "Therefore," he pointed out, "the possibility of resorting to justice must be fully guaranteed."

Contin stated that the UCR "neither supported the guerrillas nor the repression. Therefore, in order to overcome this painful national episode which is dramatic and irreversible, it will seek the enlightened path of the church, the truth and justice as well as love."

More Reaction

PY021915 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1519 GMT on 29 April carries further reaction to the military junta document on the struggle against subversion.

Luis Leon, head of the Yrigoyenist Action Movement [Movimiento de Accion Yrigoyenista -- MAY], stated that the document "does not answer the moral issues requiring self-criticism on the part of the military government regarding violence. There are historic events which cannot be ended by force since they respond to ethical convictions and because in the long struggle between law and violence we must all continue to uphold the law because moralality will always win over force." Leon then stated that "this document does a Pontius Pilate move, and nobody can wash their hands on this issue" and requested a "return to the provisions established in the Constitution to punish those responsible" for the abuses committed.

In a declaration issued by the Labor and Peoples' Party [Partido del Trabajo y del Pueblo -- PTP] the group "repudiates the document because it attempts to exonerate the dictatorial leadership headed by Viola and Videla which was responsible for kidnappings, tortures and crimes against the people."

The Communist Party's Central Committee repudiated the terms of the document and pointed out that "it forgot to mention the Triple A which acted before and after March 1976 as well as the paramilitary groups which are still active."

Alvaro Alsogaray pointed out that "it is just a report on the events which only includes as much information as the armed forces has decided to disclose, and I don't think much can be done in this regard."

Hector Polino, secretary of the Argentine Socialist Confederation, stated that "this act of authority not only offends the Argentine people's sensitivity but it is also aimed at finding a solution once and for all by legalizing self-exoneration which violates the Constitution."

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

PY012058 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (TELAM) -- The government has agreed to the designation of a new Soviet ambassador who will replace Serguey Striganov, who was accredited here in October 1978. The new ambasador is Oleg Konstantinovitch Kvasov, born in 1928, who speaks Spanish and Portuguese very well. He began his diplomatic career in 1964 as ambassador to Cuba, Bolivia, and also as member of the Soviet Latin American Department.

FORMER SOUTHERN NAVAL COMMANDER SENTENCED

PY280024 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1515 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Apr (TELAM) -- The Armed Forces Supreme Council today sentenced former Southern Naval Commander Rear Adm Horacio Zaratiegui to 1 year in prison for insubordination, disrespect and usurpation of command, Navy sources reported today. Since Rear Admiral Zaratiegui has been under arrest at the Buenos Aires Naval Base for 7 months, he will have served his sentence by this coming September.

SILES ADDRESSES WORKERS IN LABOR DAY SPEECH

PY022020 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] In his address to the nation on the occasion of Labor Day, which is to be celebrated tomorrow, 1 May, President Hernan Siles Zuazo stated that the current government will never cease to repeat that the Bolivian mineworkers represent the most outstanding political organizations and labor unions, the vanguard of the Bolivian working sector.

In his speech the chief of state recalls historic events in which workers have revealed their heroism and their aim of freeing the country from oppressive groups.

In this regard, he emphasized, nobody can deny that the step taken on 9 April 1952 was the most important one and he also pointed out that the mineworkers have always been the ones to struggle against the military cliques which have deprived the Bolivian peoples of their sovereign right to live in freedom, democracy and social justice.

The president's message then goes on to state that the democratic government, within the country's real economic possibilities, is fulfilling all its electoral promises to the Bolivian workers. However, he points out, they can only be fulfilled to a certain degree since one cannot give more than one has to offer.

We have tried to maintain the purchasing power of salaries in view of the increasing cost of living. Had we began an antiworker government we would proceeded like dictatorships and frozen salaries and wages and responded to all just social demands with repression.

President Siles then states that his government belongs to the peasant and workers front and, therefore, has always chosen the path of dialogue and persuasion, a policy which, he promised, his government will never give up no matter how difficult or dramatic circumstances may be.

He pointed out that the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity is an expression of the Bolivian peoples' desire for participation. Therefore, instead of opposing resistance it has regarded the peasants' participation objectively and as a political strategy.

The president pointed out the need to create the operative mechanisms for workers' participation in state-owned enterprises based on the government's proposal for the workers' comanagement which, in addition to granting the workers a ground for action, strengthens the solidity of the Bolivian state.

In his Labor Day message the president states: Companeros, let us not be deceived. The unavoidable consequences of a comanagement which is not based on a 50-50 participation would be the weakening of the state, which is the only guarantee for the people's sovereignty.

President Siles stated that at this time of peace in Bolivian history it is necessary, in the first place, to implement a 50-50 workers' comanagement in order to set the stage for a more sophisticated form of the people's participation in the administration of state-owned enterprises. He recalled that self-management by workers has not been attained even by the most advanced socialist regimes.

He then stated that the government is open to dialogue and added that it hopes that the minerworkers, who have received a priority salary increase, will contribute positively with their political maturity and revolutionary experience to solving the problems which have existed at the Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia].

The president ended his message by stating that on this important day of the men and women of the mines, factories, rural areas and cities I convey my message of faith in the Bolivian labor unions and my hopes that their support of the democratic process will continue to be the main objective of their struggle to attain the goals of the [word indistinct] revolution for the strengthening of our fatherland.

COMMANDERS VOICE CONCERN OVER COMIBOL TAKEOVER

PY302340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Apr (AFP) -- The Bolivian Armed Forces are extremely concerned over what is happening in the country, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Lucio Anez Rivero stated in Cochabamba today, clearly referring to the recent intervention of the Bolivian Mining Corporation [Comibol] by mineworkers' unions.

We must bear in mind that it was the Armed Forces which helped strengthen democracy. We want to preserve democracy, but we are extremely concerned over what is happening now, Anez said.

For his part, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Alfredo Villarroel Barja pointed out that the intervention of Comibol by the miners is not sound and they should reconsider their attitude. He added that the Comibol takeover was not legal.

MINERS DEMAND $15 MILLION TO BUY SUPPLIES

PY300315 La Paz Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The members of the Executive Board of the Miners Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] have requested the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity immediately grant it $15 million in order to purchase food supplies and materials which the mines of this federation require.

According to the mineworkers' representatives, who held a lengthy meeting with the finance minister, which started at 1000 and lasted until after 1300 today, the government's foreign exchange commission has not given the Mining Corporation of Bolivia a single dollar lately. Therefore, there is concern that the normal operation of the state-owned mines could be affected.

Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the FSTMB and the Bolivian Labor Federation, voiced concern over the shortage of supplies such as sugar, flour, rice, etc., in the mines' stores. In this regard he stated that they would meet with the industry minister to bring the problem to his attention and seek a way to solve it.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON REAGAN SPEECH

PA291423 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 Apr 83

[By correspondent (Eucario Bermudez)]

[Text] Miami -- Colombia has responded to President Ronald Reagan's message on the importance that the Central American problem holds for the United States by saying that the matter is being treated with the importance it deserves.

This is a delicate problem that could deteriorate into a more grave conflict. It could be concluded from President Reagan's statement that the United States has reiterated its disposition to cooperate in the elimination of military and security advisers in the area, which has been one of the points of discussion, Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo told CARACOL in Miami.

The minister said that once this part of the solution is agreed upon, the withdrawal of foreign aid must be reciprocal and must involve other countries with interests in the region.

It will be important now to observe reaction, particularly from Nicaragua, to know to what extent they are prepared to assist in this effort, the Colombian foreign minister added. He said that lasting peace in Central America depends upon many factors.

U.S. policy is based on security for the United States, on keeping Central America free of communism and on creating pluralist and democratic societies there. These objectives could be seen as desirable, but the fact is they cannot be achieved merely by keeping the situation in that area under control. So long as the roots -- the economic and social problems in those countries -- go untouched, it will be difficult to create stable peace, the minister noted.

Lloreda Caicedo is in Miami to attend a conference on U.S.-Latin American relations.

GOVERNMENT SENDS PROTEST TO LIBYA ON OVERFLIGHT

PA291827 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Colombian ambassador to the United Nations was instructed by the Colombian Government to present to the Libyan Government, through the head of the Libyan mission to that same organization, a diplomatic protest note regarding the scheduled overflight of Colombian territory by four Libyan aircraft.

The protest note will be channeled through the delegations accredited to the United Nations because Colombia and Libya do not maintain diplomatic relations.

The text of the note from Colombian Ambassador Carlos Alban Holguin to his Libyan counterpart at the United Nations is as follows:

"Mr Ambassador, I have been instructed by my government to beg you to transmit to your government the following communications:

"1. The Administrative Department of Civil Aeronautics of Colombia, in response to a request submitted from Tripoli on 13 April 1983, 2 days later -- in message No 151447 -- authorized the overflight of Colombian territory by four Libyan commercial aircraft. This request was reiterated by the Libyan Embassies accredited to Brazil and Panama and to the Colombian diplomatic missions in those countries. A similar request was made to other neighboring nations, indicating that this involved the transportation of medical assistance for Nicaragua.

"2. Responding to the request from the Libyan Government, the Colombian Foreign Ministry confirmed to its missions the authorization for the overflight of four commerical aircraft which, originating in Brazil, would cross Venezuelan and Colombian airspace.

"3. As a result of the investigations made of the four aircraft detained in Brazilian territory, it has become evident that these aircraft were carrying ammunition and materiel of various kinds, which constitutes a flagrant violation not only of Article 35 of the Civil Aviation Agreement signed in Chicago on 7 December 1944, but also of the principle of good faith, the cornerstone of international law. The latter agreement establishes that commercial aircraft cannot transport ammunition or materiel in or over tye territory of a state without its consent.

"4. To expolit the inviolability of political treaties as well as the alluded principle of good faith among member states; and to carry out actions aimed at the unauthorized transporting of materiel for unspecified purposes deserves the forceful rejection of the Colombian Government. This is especially true since Colombia has clearly demonstrated its authentically democratic, peaceful, and pluralist spirit and within this concept has maintained and continues to promote with other friendly countries active, disinterested efforts with a view to eliminating tensions and establishing peace in Central America.

"5. The omission of information on the nature of the transported cargo allows us to suppose that it was destined for ends that are not in keeping with the norms and principles that should rule conduct among nations.

"In the specific case of Colombia, it has been insistently stated in some media, with some basis, that part of the cargo was intended for rebels acting outside the law, despite their having benefited from a broad amnesty decreed by the National Congress, which the government has devoted intense efforts to implementing in the past few months as an essential part of its pacification policy."

M-19'S BATEMAN ENDORSES PANAMANIAN MEDIATION

PA301723 Paris AFP in Spanish 0031 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Jaime Bateman, chief of the guerrilla 19 April Movement, M-19, today agreed to possible mediation by Panama to initiate peace talks with the government of Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

The clandestine guerrilla leader has told COLPRENSA, a Colombian news agency, that "if Panama can act as intermediary, this wnuld be a great idea." Bateman revealed that in a recent visit to Panama, Colombian President Betancur asked Panama to mediate between Colombia and the M-19. Bateman noted: "I think the Panamanian Government has very good intentions in this regard."

Bateman said that "President de la Espriella has not expressed this disposition," but, he noted, "we have sent, through him, a letter to President Betancur." Bateman said: "But we do want the talks to take place in Colombia without anyone else's participation." He added: "Colombia does not need a revolution." The guerrilla chief said that "there is no need to do away with capitalism" to put an end to the social problems in this country. He added: "It is necessary to democratize political life and to rein in military power."

Bateman said that the amnesty granted by the government to the rebels last November "does not lead to peace because the people's problems have not been solved."

POLICE REPORT FARC ATTACK IN GUAVIARE REGION

PA281845 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0014 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 27 Apr (DPA) -- The Colombian police headquarters reported today that three policemen were killed, four were injured and five are still missing after a police patrol was ambushed by guerrillas of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC).

According to the police report, the ambush took place in a jungle area in the Guaviare region in southeastern Colombia, near Miraflores.

So far it is not known if the missing policemen were captured by the extremists or if they were also killed during the clash. It was also reported that the guerrillas seized the policemen's weapons. Police authorities said the group that attacked the patrol belongs to the FARC "1st Front."

DAS DISMANTLES FARC GUERRILLA URBAN CELL

PA302032 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- Administrative Department of Security, DAS, agents and troops from the 5th Brigade have dismantled an urban network of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, that had been operating in various parts of Santander Department, including Barrancabermeja.

The agents arrested (Eda Jaimes), a member of the 22d Front of the FARC, as she was trying to establish radio contact with her companions. She was especially trying to contact the group's leaders. The subversive woman informed on her companions, who were apprehended a few hours later. They have been identified as (Marta Cecilia Caballero), (Elsa Caballero), (Eliana Ene), (Isidro Caballero), (Medardo) and (Omar Ene), (Marte Alfaro) and (Jorge Jaimes). The authorities seized arms and FARC propaganda from them.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE INTERVIEWED BY ARGENTINE TV

PY030300 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0035 GMT 3 May 83

[Interview granted by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry to Roberto Maidana during the "28 Millones" program on 2 May via satellite from Panamericana Television Channel 5 of Lima -- live]

[Text] [Question] First, thank your Mr President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru on behalf of all the Argentine people. Good evening and please go ahead with your greeting.

[Answer] Good evening. I am deeply moved by the fact that my image and my voice are crossing the Andes and reaching the Argentine people instantly because I know how difficult it was for General San Martin to bring a message from Buenos Aires to Lima following a heroic trip that lasted many months, and even more than 1 year.

I hereby greet the Argentine people with deep and brotherly grief and sympathy upon recalling the brave and youthful Argentine marines who are buried in the depths of the ocean.

[Question] Mr President, thank you for your words. Please excuse us but although your image, tone and words are the best proof that you are safe and sound, we received a report, which was later clarified, to the effect that there had been an attempt against your life. There was no such thing, was there?

[Answer] Absolutely not, a weapon was accidentally fired among a crowd during a cordial ceremony held at El Callao this morning to commemorate another battle, which was fortunately successful, on 2 May 1866. Nothing happened, and here I am feeling perfectly well.

[Question] Well, thank you again Mr President. On the first anniversary of the Argentine recovery of the Malvinas Islands we talked with Dr Nicanor Costa Mendez, who was our foreign minister at that time. He told us that of all the negotiations conducted during that period yours, Mr President was the one that came closest to attaining peace. Dr Costa Mendez told us that there was disagreement only with one word. What did your negotiations consist of and how near to an agreement did things get?

[Answer] We were extremely worried on Saturday 1 May. I had been restless ever since the departure of the British naval force some weeks before that date. I realized that measures had to be adopted to prevent an eventual confrontation that would have, as it in fact had, extremely serious consequences. My eagerness to attain these measures was to an extent, an omen of what was going to happen. My eagerness was justified and you must be aware of my persistent efforts to carry out a good offices mission along with the State Department -- which was in contact with Great Britain -- to prevent the tragedy. On Saturday 1 May, I talked with our ambassador in Washington, Dr Schwalb -- who is now Peruvian prime minister -- and I conveyed my concern to him. It seems that he quickly conveyed my concern and shortly after that, I got a call from the U.S. secretary of state, General Haig, who told me that he was calling me on behalf of the U.S. President because the U.S. President was opening an international fair in Knoxville, near Washington.

This is how Mr Haig and I were able to exchange views. During many long telephone conversations, held practically throughout that night Mr Haig explained the unsuccessful formulas to me and I suggested some ideas that might make them viable.

Finally Mr Haig asked me to talk with President Galtieri. I did so immediately and President Galtieri received my call very cordially. I conveyed all our concerns and desires to General Galtieri and I explained the formula in detail to him. General Galtieri was very receptive, but he told me that he would have to make some consultations. I told him that considering that British Foreign Minister Pym was in Washington and that he had to meet with the U.S. secretary of state on the following morning, Sunday May 2, it would be advisable to have a response forthcoming in the morning. It seems that a response materialized, probably with some observations, and early in the afternoon we resumed our telephone conversations to improve the formula. At about 1500 or 1600 we already had a formula which I believed would be totally acceptable and honorable.

However, at about 1630 or 1700 I got a call from the U.S. secretary of state, who was very worried and who disclosed to me the sinking, or better said, the attack against what I later found out was the cruiser "General Belgrano."

This event frustrated our expectations because we realized that the atmosphere created by this attack and this tragedy prevented the possibility of any negotiations that day or that night.

Later, when the "Sheffield" was lost by the British, we resumed talks and we reached a formula which I thought would be perfectly viable and would bring this unfortunate conflict to an end. Unfortunately, when the formula was perfected, the conflict was already in another international framework out of our reach. In any case, I want to confirm that on learning about the sinking of the cruiser "General Belgrano" and the loss of young lives, I felt that my concerns and anguish about finding a formula from the very beginning of the conflict were justified. How happy I would be now, if that formula had developed and prevented the loss of so many lives of young boys who constituted a great hope for Argentina and for America.

[Question] President, in the less than 5 minutes remaining of our interview, I would like to ask you how you feel about the sinking of the "General Belgrano" -- which for us was totally unjustified because it was far from the naval exclusion zone outlined unilaterally by Great Britain?

[Answer] I consider it a tragic, lamentable event, which implied the burying at sea of a glorious unit of the Argentine Navy, which was then turned into the monumental tomb of the young sailors who died in that episode while fulfilling their honorable task of defending national sovereignty.

I want to convey to all the Argentine people, and especially to the relatives of those who died during the conflict, my profound affection for these youths whom I hold in esteem and who gave their lives for the defense of the great Argentine nation.

[Question] At that time, President, was the United States surprised by the attack on the "General Belgrano" by Great Britain?

[Answer] My feeling is that the United States was shocked by the news. I believe that perhaps it was not expecting news of this nature. When I asked whether the ship -- the name of which had not yet been given to me -- had been sunk, I was told that it was believed to be simple warning attack. And when I asked again whether the ship had been sunk, I was told that it was adrift. I still had hopes that some lives could be saved. But later in the evening when General Galtieri called me on the phone, I learned about the tragic event. I hope that in the future we will be able to do something to close the gap between these two nations, because the cause of peace is a cause that is in the interest of the brotherly countries of Latin America, and I am sure that it is also in the interest of all mankind.

Thank you very much for this opportunity granted to me to express to the Argentine people all my appreciation and my admiration.

[Question] President, may we also express on behalf on 28 million Argentines our gratitude to all the Peruvian people and to you personally for the negotiations you carried out during those tragic episodes, as you put it. We also want to express our gratitude for the continuous and, why not say, decisive Peruvian support to the Argentine nation on the Malvinas Islands issue. Thank you, President, and if you want to add something, you are welcome to do so.

[Answer] Thank you very much.

TELAM REPORTS ON SHOTS FIRED NEAR BELAUNDE

PY020100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Lima, 2 May (TELAM) -- After a ceremony held in the local port of El Callao, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry was the passive protagonist of an event that has not yet been clarified and in which three persons in a crowd that was surrounding President Belaunde were shot.

According to a report made by a journalist from the newspaper EL CALLAO, a woman dressed in black crying murderer, murderer assaulted the president as he was walking among the crowd.

As a result of this attack, one of the president's body guards fired his weapon injuring three people, including a youth, a woman and a man of approximately 40 years of age.

According to the journalist, the Peruvian president was protected by his other bodyguards and shoved into his car.

However, the official report made by the press department of Government House and by the the national news agency NOTICIAS ANDINAS stated that the pistol of one of the presidential bodyguards was accidentally fired when the crowd was trying to get near the presidential car in which Belaunde Terry was sitting.

The official report stated that the bullet grazed the leg of a woman, passed through the leg of another woman and lodged in the foot of a man, all of whom were forming part of the crowd that was surrounding the president's car.

According to ANDINA, someone's belt caught in the trigger of the pistol, causing it to fire.

The Presidential Press Office dismissed the possibility of the event's being an attack against the head of state.

SHINING PATH DRUG, FOREIGN CONNECTIONS UNPROVEN

PY022052 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Luis Percovich has said that a possible link between terrorists and drug traffickers is as yet unproven, and that his ministry is looking into the possibility.

[Question] Some observers say that the Shining Path organization could not hold together without financing from some foreign country.

[Answer] I can't say anything in that regard. As far as I know there is no foreign connection. As long as we do not have any evidence to prove it, I can't say anything different.

HAVANA SEES DISTORTION OF NEWS ON SHINING PATH

PA290419 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] EL DIARIO DE LA MARKA, which is published in Lima, has charged that 18 peasants of the community of (Cawisa) in Ayacucho Department were killed by a paramilitary band that is sowing terror and panic. The charge by the newspaper is based on eyewitnesses who said they saw how the murders were committed by paramilitary bands. These witnesses also expressed surprise about reports circulated by the Civil Guard's antisubversive detachment called the Sinchis, indicating that the massacre of the peasants was carried out by the Shining Path group, thus distorting the truth about these events.

Peruvian progressive organizations and personalities have blamed the government for the distortion of the news and for the campaign carried out among the peasants to make them see things that are not true in order to obtain their support so they will struggle against the Shining Path group.

PRESUMED GUATEMALAN SOLDIERS KILL REFUGEE

PA282335 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1901 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Apr (DPA) -- The Mexican press agency EXCELSIOR reported today that on Saturday, three individuals in civilian clothes -- presumably Guatemalan soldiers -- kidnapped a Guatemalan refugee from a camp in Mexico and killed him.

The agency referred to statements made by Monsignor Samuel Ruiz Garcia, bishop of San Cristobal, and by Victor Manuel Cobatol, refugee chief at the Hamaca Camp, in the Mexican state of Chiapas. According to reports, the three individuals arrived at the camp in a car that had no license plates and asked for the refugees' representative.

When Manuel Robledo came before them, the individuals hurled him into the car and headed toward Guatemala. Later on, Robledo's body was found a few meters from the border. He had been shot several times. Cobatol told EXCELSIOR that several refugees have also disappeared from other Mexican camps, and said that there have been many incidents at the border and at the Hamaca Camp, which have resulted in several victims.

FRANCE DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE IN OPANAL

FL021815 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0244 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The French Embassy in Mexico today ruled out the possibility that France would sign the Tlatelolco Treaty during the eighth meeting of the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America (OPANAL), to be held next 16 to 19 May. Embassy spokesman Pierre Guignard stated the position of the French Government: France cannot participate in a process which has not been signed or ratified by some of the countries of the region.

The OPANAL has failed in its efforts of good offices to make Cuba, Grenada, St Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago sign the Tlatelolco Treaty. The OPANAL secretary general, the Ecuadorean Jose Martinez Cobo, will insist that those countries sign the document during the eigth meeting of the organization which will be held in Kingston, Jamaica, from 16 to 19 May.

According to OPANAL records, Cuba has refused to sign the Tlatelolco Treaty because the United States maintains a military base in its territory (Guantanamo).

Furthermore, Brazil and Chile have signed, but making their effective participation subject to the condition that all Latin American countries should be active members of the multilateral treaty signed in Mexico City in 1977, according to the OPANAL documents.

According to the same documents, only France among the nuclear powers has failed to sign the document committing it not to manufacture, store or transport nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Pierre Guignard reported that his country will send a delegation to the OPANAL meeting, but he said there was no possibility that it would decide to sign the agreement during the meeting.

JOINT FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY FORMED WITH BRAZIL

FL301532 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0439 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Brazil have approved the establishment of a joint foreign trade enterprise to increase trade flow betweens the two countries, Somex [Mexican Society for Industrial Credit] announced today.

The partners of the private enterprise, which will be based in Mexico, will be the Brazilian firm Interbras [Petrobras International Trade, Inc] and the Somex Mexican Bank, the latter being the majority stockholder.

During the meeting in Cancun between Presidents Miguel de la Madrid and Joao Baptista Figueiredo, Interbras President Shigeaki Ueki and Somex President Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid signed a letter of intent to expand trade ties.

The document states that the economies of Mexico and Brazil can complement each other in a variety of goods and services such as oil, soybeans, machine tools and capital goods.

The private joint foreign trade enterprise will promote the sale of Brazilian goods in our country up to 50 percent of the value of Brazil's 1983 purchases of Mexican oil, Somex said.

GENERAL PAREDES TO MAKE U.S. VISIT IN JUNE

PA0218Z8 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 May 83 pp A-1, A-10

[Text] On instructions from high-ranking U.S. military echelons, General Edward C. Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, has just reiterated the invitation made at the end of the year to Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, to visit the United States.

The original invitation set 28 January as the date of the visit. General Paredes explained that the visit was postponed because a physical ailment forced him to check in at a local clinic.

The National Guard chief has accepted the repeated invitation and the visit has been scheduled for the first week of June. A few weeks ago, General Paredes and his wife visited the United States on vacation.

According to our sources, General Paredes will visit U.S. military institutions and will meet with high-ranking officials at the Pentagon and at other important government offices in Washington.

We have also learned that high-ranking U.S. military circles are working on a heavy agenda that will enable Gen Paredes and his retinue to lobby for [assistance to meet] urgent needs that require attention in this part of the American continent.

COSTA RICA

MONGE SEEKS TO DECLARE 'PERMANENT NEUTRALITY'

PA021300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 May (AFP) -- In the state of the nation speech that he delivered before the Legislative Assembly today, President Luis Alberto Monge announced that Costa Rica, a country located "in the eye of the storm" by both destiny and geography, will request recognition of a statute declaring its active and permanent neutrality among nations. To this end, the president, after summarzing the country's domestic situation during his first year in office, asked all political sectors to cooperate in drafting the statute.

Monge pointed out that Costa Rica is right in the middle of one of the greatest power and ideological confrontations of our times and stressed, in an indirect reference to the situation facing Nicaragua, that "we have nothing to do with conflicts that, unfortunately, could break out between sister nations or within a sister nation."

The president noted that "perpetual and active neutrality would not limit our participation at international forums; rather, it would permit actions of greater independence in the struggle for economic justice and international cooperation."

President Monge reiterated the fundamental principles upon which his government's foreign policy is based: Nonintervention in other countries' internal affairs and respect for the peoples' right to self-determination and to ideological pluralism in their foreign relations.

On another subject, within his analysis of the country's critical economic and financial situation, the president declared that Costa Rica is again a part of the world's financial community, from which it was excluded in 1982, and that "the country is meeting its obligations and paying its debts to the best of its ability."

Monge added that a definite agreement should be reached this month between Costa Rican authorities and 150 private international banks on the reorganization of Costa Rica's private debt, amounting to $750 million. The renegotiation of the country's public foreign debt, amounting to 3 billion [currency not specified] , concluded in January 1983.

Monge pointed out that the agreements with the IMF and the process of adjustment that began in May 1982 permitted an advance toward control of inflation, organization of the exchange market and the negotiation of the country's foreign debt.

The president declared that his government's greatest efforts during the initial months of his administration focused on stabilizing the economy, which required "violent and brutal adjustments, the elimination of subsidies, the adjustment of taxes and the rationalization of expenditures." He added that the exchange market was intervened in so that speculation could be eliminated and the value of the country's currency restored.

The president recalled that the Costa Rican colon went from 8.60 colones per dollar to 64 colones per dollar "in one of the fastest and most violent processes of devaluation ever experienced by a Latin American currency," but he noted that since he has been in office the value has risen steadily to 38 colones per dollar.

The president gave other examples of the crisis that the country was experiencing when he took office and that, according to him, Costa Rica still faces. He mentioned the drop in the nation's GNP, which declined 10.5 percent in 1981-82; the expansion of the price index, which reached 115.5 percent in 1982; sending the country into an acute inflationary spiral; and the high fiscal deficit.

When Monge became president, he said that his would be "one of the most difficult governments of this century," and today he said "I have no doubt that this is true."

The president insisted on the soundness of his concept of national unity in facing the crisis that we are "still far from overcoming," stating that "in the prospects for 1983, the government's emphasis and efforts should focus on production and exports," and on "the achievements of social justice."

Monge stated that his government will use all of its social security programs in an effort to end the impoverishment of the Costa Rican people" and stressed that "democracy must also include social justice and economic democracy."

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES NICARAGUAN CHARGES ON INVASION

PA030220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today denied the allegation that on 30 April 1,000 Honduran troops entered Nicaragua in support of an invasion by some 2,200 anti-Sandinists. The Honduran Government also denied that its troops are supporting these forces with 81-mm mortar and long-range heavy artillery fire.

The official Honduran denial was announced this afternoon in view of Managua-datelined reports that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is being responsible for a report on an invasion of its territory by anti-Sandinists supported by 1,000 Honduran soldiers, some of whom shell Nicaraguan territory while others fight inside Nicaragua.

Eugenio Castro Claramount, deputy chief of international information for the Honduran Presidency Ministry, told ACAN-EFE that the army command and the executive branch had described the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry claims as "absurd."

He was specific in saying that in all international forums, including the UN and the OAS, "Honduras is rallying for the internationalization of peace, which could not be possible with aggressions against neighboring countries."

Castro Claramount also noted that the government continues efforts for a global and regional dialogue to attain the pacification of the Central American area. Attacking its neighbors is not compatible with such a policy, he said.

"The Honduran Government," the official added, "is totally unaware of the origin and intent of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry statement, which attempts to involve Honduras in a war which Nicaraguans are waging inside Nicaragua." He reiterated that Honduran troops have not crossed the border into Nicaragua and limit themselves to complying with the constitutional mandate to safeguard the nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

He stressed that the Honduran president Roberto Suazo Cordova has publicly confirmed that Honduras will never attack Nicaragua, but that it will defend itself from any external or internal aggression. Castro Claramount also noted that there is absolute freedom in the country which has a democratic and constitutional government that respects freedom of expression, thought, religion and press.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES 'LARGE-SCALE INVASION'

PA022250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Managua, 2 May (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Government today denounced that its territory is the object of a large-scale invasion in the northern region "with the participation of more than 2,000 Somozist mercenaries and 1,000 Honduran Army troops." The Foreign Ministry has issued a communique announcing that the invasion has been taking place since Saturday and that large clashes are taking place in the Jalapa region, in the northern department of Jinotega.

Issues Communique

PA030031 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] New counterrevolutionary invasion against our country took place the past weekend with the participation of Honduran guardsmen. This was revealed in the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry. The communique will be read by our announcer:

The Nicaraguan Government alerts national and international public opinion about a new massive invasion of our country in the war that the Reagan administration is waging against Nicaragua.

At 1559 the Foreign Ministry reports that on 30 April of this year, a strong force of Somozist mercenaries invaded our territory through the (Tira la Yegua) and (Perrerias) sectors, 11 km northeast of Jalapa, in Nueva Segovia Department. They were intercepted by our heroic armed forces who have been fighting them from 30 April to this moment.

Units of the Honduran Army are participating in this combat in direct support of the Somozists, trained and directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, from Honduran territory as well as inside our own territory.

We repeat: In support of the Somozists directed by the CIA, units of the Honduran Army are participating in the combat from Honduran territory as well as inside Nicaragua. Some of the Honduran troops attack Nicaraguan positions from their own territory while others directly participate in combat inside Nicaragua in support of the invading forces, made up of some 1,200 men, with 700 Somozist Mercenaries at (Tira la Yegua) and 500 at (Perrerias). In addition, some 1,000 mercenaries are supporting the invaders from Honduran territory.

The above forces are, in turn, supported by over 1,000 troops from the Honduran Army. They are attacking Nicaraguan positions with 81-mm mortars and long-range heavy artillery.

In view of the extreme seriousness of the current situation, the Nicaraguan Government wants to alert national and international public opinion about this new massive invasion of our country, in the war which the Reagan administration is waging against Nicaragua and in which the open participation of the Honduran Army and the complicity of that country's government have become evident in the aggressive plans and actions promoted, financed and directed by the U.S. Government.

Nicaragua holds the Reagan administration and the Honduran Government and Armed Forces responsible for any deaths of Nicaraguan and Honduran citizens which may result from the latest aggressions. Nicaragua also holds them responsible for the consequences of the current increased aggressions and for their stubborn refusal to agree to the needed bilateral dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States and between Nicaragua and Honduras, a dialogue that Nicaragua has requested and continues to request to put an end to this serious situation.

[Issued] Managua, 2 May 1983. Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Protest Notes to U.S., Honduras

PA030400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0226 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Managua, 2 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today sent protest notes to the U.S. and Honduran Governments regarding the new invasion by some 1,200 former Somozist guardsmen.

Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga reported that the protest notes were sent to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The official said that copies of the protest notes had also been sent to the UN Security Council.

Nicaragua charged today that on 30 April anti-Sandinist groups invaded two areas of Nueva Segovia Department on the Honduran border and that the invaders "are supported from Honduras by over 1,000 Somozist mercenaries."

The Managua government declared that "members of the Honduran Armed Forces are in Nicaragua directly participating in combat on the side of the invading forces."

COMMANDER ARCE GIVES WORKERS DAY ADDRESS

PA012216 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1736 GMT 1 May 83

[Speech by Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, at the ceremony honoring International Workers Day in the Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua -- live]

[Text] Brother workers, brothers of the FSLN Directorate, of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN], of the Sandinist Assembly, of the Trade Union Coordinating Board: At this time, thousands of workers and peasants, thousands of workers from all labor sectors, organized in reserve infantry battalions and in the Sandinist People's Militia, are fighting the mercenary Somozist forces with which the Reagan administration has invaded our country.

The sounding of their rifles at this very moment in (Macarali), (Silalayegua), (Cerro Filande), Quilali, Wiwili, Jicaro and Los Encino is defending this fatherland of the workers in the most beautiful tribute that the Nicaraguan working class can render to the martyrs of Chicago of 1886 and to all the heroes and martyrs of the workers cause who in Nicaragua and all over the world have given a true meaning to this inernational workers day. [applause]

Brother workers, the FSLN Directorate and the JGRN have chosen this event honoring the working people -- and before you, the representatives of all our people -- to respond officially to the Reagan administration's latest pronouncement regarding our country. Therefore, companeros, we have no alternative but to deal with President Reagan today.

In his speech to the Congress, Reagan summed up his concept of this part of the world with the following strategic appraisal: In Central America, he said, the national security of all the countries of America is threatened. Latin America is a region that is vital to our interests. The problems of Central America directly affect the security and welfare of our own people. He summarized his own speech with the following words, which I will repeat textually: In summary, I tell you tonight that there cannot be any doubt that the national security of all the Americas is compromised in Central America. If we cannot defend ourselves in that region, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble and the safety of our country would be put in jeopardy, Reagan told the North American people. This is, in short, the strategic concept that is guiding all the tactical maneuvers in the political, diplomatic, economic and military sectors of the U.S. Administration.

Therefore, we seek to discuss here, above all, not the tactical steps or the propagandistic arguments, but the strategic plan of President Reagan. For this it is well to ask ourselves some questions. What lies behind the wornout argument that the current Central American situation could endanger two-thirds of U.S. foreign trade and the oil that crosses the Panama Canal and the Caribbean? What lies behind the argument that in the face of a European crisis, half of the supplies to NATO would be affected? What lies behind the argument that the U.S. ships and fleet could be sunk? What lies behind the arguments that if they do not adopt an energetic and aggressive position the alliance with NATO and the position of the United States in Asia and Europe could be affected? What lies behind the argument that the stabilization of the entire region from the Panama Canal to Mexico is threatened? What lies behind the threats and hostile language against Nicaragua? What lies behind the calumny that Costa Rican democracy would be threatened by the dictators of Nicaragua? What lies behind the hatred and lies regarding the popular combatants of El Salvador, and the unscrupulous defense of the Salvadoran Government. What lies behind the allegations of arbitrary and artificial involvement by the USSR and Cuba in the current deterioration of the Central American situation? What lies behind the provocative and irresponsible handling of the alleged threat of the installation of the Soviet missiles in Nicaragua? What lies behind the argument that Nicaragua, according to Reagan, supported by arms and military resources supplied by the communist bloc, suppresses its people and has imposed a new dictatorship; has evicted the Miskito Indians from their lands, razed their villages, destroyed their crops and forced them to live in concentration camps; that it denied the Catholic priests and bishops the right to say mass; that it refuses to make peace, according to Reagan, and is sponsoring a guerrilla war against El Salvador? What lies behind such an irresponsible appraisal of the regional situation, behind such false arguments and calumny against our country?

President Reagan himself has helped us to understand it. And allow me to cite to you for the last time what Reagan says. Reagan says that the countries of Central America are smaller than the nations that inspired President Truman's speech. But the political and strategic risks are the same. Will our economic, social and military response be as appropriate and effective as the bold solutions of Mr Truman?

Now we understand everything that lies behind his speech. One has to know and understand the implications of what in the history of U.S. international policy and in the U.S. strategic doctrine has been called the Truman doctrine. And of course what I am interested in stressing are the concrete consequences that the use of this doctrine has meant for the countries of the Third World since it was proclaimed on 12 March 1947 in a speech before a special joint legislative session of the U.S. Congress, just as was done last Wednesday by President Reagan. Our age of innocence, Henry Kissinger wrote in his memoirs, ended in 1947 when Great Britain informed us that it could no longer guarantee the defense of Greece and Turkey and we were forced to take a step forward, and not only as mere verbal guarantors of national security. Whether we liked it or not, we were assuming the historic responsibility of preserving the balance of power. Kissinger added: The only thing was that we viewed power in military terms, and it required building a U.S. military machine similar to that deployed during World War II before undertaking any serious negotiations with the USSR. The Truman doctrine picked up this week by Reagan was precisely the declaration of the beginning of the cold war in the world, which has brought so much pain and so many ill effects on humanity.

In his 1947 speech, Truman set up the principles of an aggressive, militarist foreign policy that would make unbearable the international tension throughout the world for many decades. It was the struggle of the prestigious combatants of the Greek resistance against Nazism, regrouped in the National Liberation Front, who were facing a conservative and criminal monarchy, that were chosen as scapegoat and pretext to legitimize and justify the new U.S. military power against a [word indistinct] Europe and a Soviet Union that was still suffering the pain of 20 million deaths during the recently ended World War II.

In order to justify this cold war policy and their military interventions, they resorted at that time -- as they do now, as Reagan does now -- to using the malefic ghost of communism and the introduction of what would later become the famous domino principle.

It is surprising how many years later, and under completely different circumstances, we find the same arguments being used today against the peoples' struggle in Central America. I would like to quote part of Truman's speech that Reagan did not mention. In order to justify that escalation, Truman said, quote:

It is only necessary to see a map to understand that the Greek nation's survival and integrity are gravely important within a larger scope. If Greece falls to the control of an armed minority, the effect on its neighbor Turkey would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder may well spread throughout the mideast. Furthermore, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a deep effect on all of Europe. It would be a tremendous tragedy if these countries, which have struggled for so long against overwhelming obstacles, lost the victory for which they have sacrificed so much. The collapse of free institutions and the loss of their independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the world. Despair, and possibly defeat, would quickly become the fate of the neighboring countries' struggle to maintain their liberty and independence. If we fail in helping Greece and Turkey at this decisive hour, it would have far-ranging effects in the West as well as in the East. Unquote.

And it was under this banner, under this argument -- in which the names of Greece and Turkey can easily be changed to those of Nicaragua and El Salvador, and the name of Europe to that of America -- that they annihilated the struggle of the Greek revolutionaries. And we do not doubt that they expect to annihilate the Central American revolutionary movement, except this time it is useless. [applause, slogans]

It was under this banner that they installed in Turkey -- until recently [as heard], until this moment, until these days -- the most ignominious and criminal regime of these times. This is what presently exists in Turkey.

It is from this policy that the Greece of the colonels emerged and kept the Greek people crushed under a dictatorship until recent years, when they were able partially to recover their democracy.

That policy resulted in bloody dictatorships and genocides against the Greek and Turkish peoples. Also from this doctrine emerged the U.S. military bases that are still installed in Greece and Turkey with the intention of threatening the Soviet Union. The unhealthy fear of communism was once again used up as a pretext to start the cold war and thus open a new chapter of military interventions in the Third World today.

So they will not say that we are the only ones who see this danger, I will quote some words by former U.S. Senator William Fulbright, chairman of the powerful U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Fulbright said: More than any other factor, the anti-communism of the Truman doctrine has been the guiding spirit of U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Inspired by this doctrine -- this Truman doctrine that Reagan is adopting today -- troops were sent to intervene in Korea in 1950, and from this same inspiration came the U.S. military intervention against the Guatemalan people in 1954. Reviving this doctrine in August of 1964, the U.S. Congress approved the famous Gulf of Tonkin Resolution that authorized U.S. aggression against the Indochinese peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. By reviving the spirit of this doctrine they justified the 1956 intervention by Marines in the Dominican Republic. Finally, it was under this doctrine that President Johnson invented his own doctrine in 1966 to engage in an open war against the heroic people of Vietnam.

In short, this is the essence of the strategic course for Central America proposed by Reagan to the people and the Congress of the United States. It is a cold war. Arrogant use of economic and military power, arrogance and inflexibility in the face of the local crises, the projection of U.S. power and the development of a criminal policy is what Reagan is trying to commit the U.S. Congress and people to. [applause and slogans]

This is what Reagan is trying to do. As CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov recently said, Reagan believes he has the right to judge what kind of a government Nicaragua should have because he believes that this affects the vital interests of the United States. It is a holy war and a holy anticommunist crusade; it is a myopic struggle to defend an authoritarian and socially obsolete status quo in the Third World. In other words, it is a path of military interventionist escalation accompanied by dollars and demagogy. This is what Reagan has proposed in reviving the Truman doctrine in Central America.

We are convinced that the U.S. people, like our people and the international community, will repudiate the course of a policy intended to turn the Central American situation into a new Vietnam. We hope that the U.S. Congress will find the appropriate solutions to moderate President Reagan's policy for the region.

We are convinced that the responsible governments of Latin America will firmly oppose Reagan's proposal for the good of peace on the continent, and we don't doubt that the peoples of the world and especially those of our America will form one bloc to face these dangers and any aggression. [applause]

We address the people and the Congress of the United States with our concern for peace, especially since the President's statement expresses the will of the executive branch to further escalate what is already an aggressive and interventionist policy. On Wednesday Reagan only synthesized and gave an overall picture of a policy that has already had practical expressions in his administration. In other words, he has been acting for more than 2 years. I will therefore expand a little on the part of the policy that concerns us the most -- the preparations for aggression against Nicaragua. We are going to speak with specific data, not demagogic statements.

During 1982, during 1981 [all dates and figures on alleged overflights as heard] -- in our country we experienced a total of 168 airspace violations. These violations were carried out by airplanes of different kinds and throughout all of our national territory. It is important to state that in July 1981 the United States began to undertake radio-electronic flights using RC-135 spy planes. In 1981 there were 29 flights registered along the Pacific coast and the northern and southern borders, most notably during the months of October and November when there were 20 radio-electronic spy flights.

In 1982, we recorded a total of 275 airspace violations. Compared to 1981 this means that there was an increase of 63 percent. We point out that 102 of these violations were done with RC-135 airplanes, a dramatic increase over the 1981 flights. The radio-electronic espionage carried out by those airplanes was concentrated in the east over Rivas, over the Honduran-Nicaraguan border to the east of Prinzapolka in Zelaya Department, focusing on the northern sector of Jalapa and Nueva Segovia to the Gulf of Fonseca. It is important to point out that in the months of March, April, November and December of 1982, three flights of SR-71 and nine flights of U-2 airplanes were recorded over the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua.

The remaining 173 violations included 150 violations coming from Honduran territory, of which 22 involved helicopters provided by the United States. The other 23 violations came from Costa Rica.

The most affected sectors in this entire espionage effort in preparation for the aggression were Somotillo, Cinco Pinos and San Pedro de Potrero Grande in Chinandega, Santa Maria, Ococona and Jalapa in Nueva Segovia; Waspam, (Leimus) and Gracias a Dios in Zelaya Department; and Penas Blancas and San Juan del Sur in Rivas Department. All of them have now been converted into areas in which the criminal activity of the Somozists bands is greatly developed.

During the first months of this year, 1983, 83 espionage actions have already been committed. Of these, 30 were carried out by RC-135 planes and 1 by a U-2 plane. The successive increasing of these 31 indications of espionage for aggressive purposes can be seen in the month-by-month breakdown: in January, 6 flights; in February, 7; in March, 5; and now in April, 13 flights to look over our special deployment to confront the aggression.

The 52 remaining activities consisted of violations of our airspace, 29 of which came from Honduras and 22 from Costa Rica. One of these was carried out brazenly by a U.S. helicopter No USMC 20-13 of the U.S. Marine Corps, which flew over Puerto Sandino in Leon Department.

These constitute not rhetoric, but specific acts of aggression against our country. They are palpable proof of how the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua has been implemented by the Reagan administration. Our territorial waters have also been violated and have been sites for Reagan to vent his hostility against Nicaragua along with some accomplices in the region. In 1981, there was a total of 20 naval violations, most of which were concentrated in the Gulf of Fonseca. These violations were carried out by Honduran and Salvadoran coast guard boats. Other sectors that have suffered were Gracias a Dios in Puerto Cabezas, Bluefields, in Zelaya Department and Naranjo in Rivas Department. In 1982 the United States began to get directly involved. There were a total of 24 naval activities, which was an increase over the 20 of the previous year. Of these, 6 consisted of the presence in our territorial waters of units from the U.S. Navy. They have concentrated in the Pacific Coast area, between the Gulf of Fonseca and Corinto Port, as well as from Corn Island to Cape Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic Coast.

The objective has been to maintain a policy of vigilance and control of our military communications at an approximate distance of 30 km from our coasts. To make it impossible for Reagan to deny this, we will tell you which ships sailed in our waters in implementation of this policy of preparation for aggression: In February 1982, the ship DD 970 USS Caron; in March 1982, the ship FF 623 (Lewis Fuller), and the warship [word indistinct] USS DDG Coontz in April; in June 1982, USS 1075 Trippe; in August, DD 963 Spruantz; in October, the USS 1075 Trippe; in November, that same ship remained; and in December 1982, the USS FF (G. Preker). We were under surveillance from the water throughout 1982.

During the first quarter of 1983, activities of this kind took place; of them, 4 involved the presence of U.S. Navy vessels in Pacific waters. They have remained approximately 20 to 30 miles off our coasts, primarily in the Gulf of Fonseca in Chinandega Department. They are relieved every 1 or 2 months. The following have been involved so far: in January 1983, the FFG 13 Samuel Eliot Morrison; in February, FFG 1068 Vreeland; FFG 1072 Blakely is currently carrying out the surveillance in the Gulf of Fonseca area. The FFG 6 Julius Furer was detected on 28 March 1983 in the Pacific area and is also known to be close to the Gulf of Fonesca at this time.

However, in the month of April alone, a total of 12 such activities took place. Of these, two involved the presence of some of the U.S. vessels that have already been named in Pacific waters in espionage activities. The ships that are currently carrying out the espionage activities are the frigate FFG 1072 Blakely and the FFG 6 Julius Furer. It should be noted that the FFG 1072 has been detected since 10 March in waters close to the port of Corinto.

The other 10 activities in April consisted of violations of our territorial waters, of which 8 were carried out by Honduran coast guard and fishing vessels in the Pacific Ocean.

It is necessary to state that in this month, the Honduran Armed Forces, through their Navy, supported by combat aircraft, increased their provocative activities against Sandinist Navy units by carrying out four attacks on our vessels, resulting in injuries to four of our companeros. The other two activities were carried out by unspecified vessels coming from Costa Rica.

Despite the seriousness of these actions, the main activity of the Reagan Administration was concentrated in arming, training and infiltrating the mercenary bands into our territory.

In 1981, a total of 47 large-scale infiltrations were carried out, with the most affected sectors being those from Santo Tomas de Nance to Pena de Jicote, in Chinandega; Ococona; from Las Camelias to Toitacacinte, in Neuva Segovia; and also in the sectors of San Carlos on the Coco River, Huaspan, Bilwascarma in Zelaya Department and from El Ostional to Penas Blancas in Rivas Department.

All of these infiltrations were aimed at carrying out activities such as rustling cattle, attacking mass organizations and peasants along the border, and acting as armed bands in the interior of the country and to carry out espionage and operational intelligence gathering for more extensive plans later on.

In 1982 there were 70 infiltrations, an increase over the previous year. These were principally directed at reinforcing groups in order to organize counterrevolutionary bands in the interior of the country. It is important to point out that in 1982 two large infiltrations foretold what Reagan's aggressive plans against Nicaragua would be. One was carried out on 3 December 1982 in the sectors of (Loma Oscura) and (Los Ranchos del Encino) in Nueva Segovia Department, where more than 200 counter-revolutionaries took up positions and attacked our troops for 3 days. They were finally dislodged after 53 counterrevolutionaries were killed and 27 wounded.

The second took place on 9 Demcember 1982 when, in an effort to make up for the previous one, some 500 counterrevolutionaries penetrated northeast of Jalapa and occupied the sectors of (Cerro de Jesus), Cerro El Aguila and (Cerro Nubarrones), and heavy fighting occurred with our troops for 3 days. After this they were again forced to retreat into Honduran territory.

All this was in preparation for the 1983 plans. In the first 3 months of this year there were 19 infiltrations. These were distinguished by the large numbers of the infiltrated personnel, which were very much larger than previous operations. This was principally due to the fact that the time had come for the aggression conceived by the Reagan administration, and it had proceeded to concentrate all the operational bases they had in Honduras to give form to the invasion by Somozist mercenary forces that have penetrated our country at the service and command of Ronald Reagan's government.

A review of the month of April also shows that in that month alone there were eight more infiltrations, eight groups to strengthen the task forces that were directed mainly to reinforce and support the counterrevolutionary units that are murdering our people and that are being fought by our armed people.

Reagan's policy has not been expressed only in infiltration and invasion, which took form and outline in his speech of last Wednesday. All this time we have been living under constant harassment in the border area. In 1981 there were 79 border provocations, 17 of which were directed by Honduran Army troops. In 1981 we experienced 28 attacks against Nicaraguan border posts and 30 attacks against border guards, in addition to 4 murders of members of mass organizations and of the armed forces in places close to the border.

Concurrent with these provocations -- which were completely supported by Honduran Army soldiers, and in which they participated directly in some of the military operations -- we also experienced the direct action of the Honduran Army. In 1982, in this escalation of the implementation of Reagan's policy, we experienced 155 border provocations a 95-percent increase over 1981.

April, July and December marked the largest increase in this type of activity. There were 55 provocations affecting the sectors of San Francisco del Norte, San Pedro de Potrero Grande in Chinandega, Teotecacinte in Nueva Segovia and different points in Zelaya Department, as well as in Penas Blancas and Cardenas on the southern border -- the whole area that had previously been surveyed by U.S. air intelligence.

In December we experienced the biggest provocations from Honduras, in addition to the actions of the counterrevolutionary units based in that territory, which had reached such boldness that on 13 and 14 December on La Esperanza hill and at (Las Pampas) in Nueva Segovia we received 58 mortar rounds from Honduran territory while Honduran troops close the counterrevolutionary position looked the other way.

This year we have already experienced another 26 provocations on border posts, observation posts, patrols and operations of our armed forces along the border. From the Honduran Army we experienced in this quarter six direct aggressions by Honduran troops, in addition to six deterrent mobilizations along our border. Last month Reagan's policy was expressed in 17 provocations, including 13 attacks on border posts. This is what the policy that was summarized this last Wednesday before the U.S. Congress to compromise the U.S. people has meant.

One cannot ignore all that the U.S. Administration has done in maneuvers in the Central American area or have any doubts of the effects that this Reagan adventure can have. Honduras is the prototype of the democracy that President Reagan has tried to sell to the world and the U.S. people. The special combat preparation of its troops and commands has been speeded up with U.S. advice on the structure of an expeditionary army for extraterritorial operations. This included three combined air transportation exercises with U.S. forces, that is, the combined operation in July 1982, the civic action operation at the beginning of August, and the Krak-Krak joint operation with naval forces at the end of August. All three took place in the area of the Honduran Mosquitia, where one of the principal operations against Nicaragua is being developed.

At the same time there were three combined operations with the Salvadoran Army. These were the cleanup operation of January-March in the zone of Morazan, the Morazan offensive of June-July, and the operation beginning in October against Chalatenango and Morazan. Futhermore, there were three demonstration maneuvers by the Honduran Air Force, an exercise involving the deployment of military materiel in Puerto Lempira, combined naval maneuvers with a U.S. unit, deployment and concentration of ground forces in the border region of Las Manos, and as many as 70 visits by chiefs and officers of the U.S. Armed Forces, of which 9 were from the continental United States. As a result of this, the tasks of study, coordination, and planning of their aggressive activities has been stepped up. This is what has been done with the Honduras that they seek to sell to the international community as a peace representative.

On 27 January 1983, there was an air transport operation as preparatory training for the exercise previously mentioned. It was directed by a team of officers of the 193d Infantry Brigade of the U.S. Southern Command. In this exercise there was assistance in the dropping of up to 600 paratroopers of the 2d Airborne Battalion of Honduras. At the same time a civic action program was staged in the Honduran Mosquitia region. The real objective and true purpose of these actions has been to entrench the counterrevolutionaries in the Department of Gracias a Dios.

The large-scale joint exercise named Ahuas-Tara, or Pine [in English], or Big Pine, as our people called it, from 30 January to 4 February involved 1,600 U.S. troops, an Army infantry brigade.

It was also supported by the 2d Airborne Battalion in ground, air and naval maneuvers, with the idea of a simulated rescue of an infantry garrison. All of this was done with the planning, direction and resources of the government that is accusing Nicaragua of arming itself, of being a threat, of engaging in an arms buildup.

And this is only for the Big Pine maneuvers, in addition to all that had to be done regarding the mobilization of naval troops. How shocked they are because a plane was coming with arms that our brothers were giving us to defend ourselves, not thinking that in Honduras they made 86 flights of C-130, C-141 and C-5 aircraft carrying military materiel to arm the Honduran Army, the Salvadoran Army, and the mercenary counterrevolutionary forces. And, furthermore, the aggressive plans have continued. All of this has not sufficed. In March, boosting the war machinery that is leading to tensions in the region, as the U.S. officials themselves say, a command post exercise, called a CPX, was staged. Another exercise called an STX, at the level of infantry brigades, was held from 4 to 9 April under our very noses. All of Honduras' military power was displayed in the areas of Choluteca and El Paraiso, areas very near Nicaragua. Here the already experienced Honduran air transport battalions participated with the help of the whole U.S. Air Force, with more than 6,000 [as heard] C-130's used for deployment.

This is the situation we have experienced because of Reagan's policy. This is what has been occurring for the past 2 years behind the backs of the U.S. people, behind the backs of the U.S. Congress, while trying to manipulate and fool them by telling them of an alleged Nicaraguan arms buildup, an alleged Nicaraguan threat. And here we have only mentioned the plans of aggression against Nicaragua. We have only scratched the surface of the number of weapons and aggressive preparations being carried out in Honduras alone. It would take a long time to speak of what is happening in all of Central America. But in El Salvador the U.S. Congress more or less has an idea of what it has gotten involved in. That is why Senator Dodd has said that each guerrillas is costing the U.S. people $140,000 per day. I wish we had that money for wheat, corn or medicines. [applause]

Despite the fact that the list of aggressions is long, this hasn't been all. Only 4 months after Reagan took office Alfonso Robelo resigned. Then began the rally of those who sell their homeland, and the traitors -- leaders of the imperialist policy who have seen in Reagan's policy the hope of destroying the achievements of the people that have been possible because of the revolution. All this time we have experienced political pressures, diplomatic blackmail, economic aggressions and international lies and slander, all of which have been overcome with the spirit of sacrifice, work and combativeness of our people, in such a way that now the Somozist invaders, following Reagan's orders, have to use an offensive of terrorism and crime.

Since the early days following the triumph, it has been necessary for us to make sacrifices because of the looting and destruction we inherited from Somozism. Since early 1980, when we began facing Reagan's aggressive policy, we have had to increase our sacrifices, sharpen our machetes and go forward in the advance of the revolution with rifles in hand because we became aware that the enemy was on the prowl. We have been attacked with the denial of credits, sabotage to our requests for loans, obstacles placed on the markets and boycotts of the purchases that the country needs to make. All these forms of aggression have made our lives more difficult.

They worsen the difficulties we have to face, difficulties faced by all the workers of the world, expecially the workers of the underdeveloped countries who are affected by the irrationality of the capitalist system, where each day we find that what we produce with our work is worth less, and what we need and must purchase from abroad becomes more expensive -- an irrationality that widens the gap between the rich and poor countries, irrationality that paralyzes economies because of debts and increases unemployment all over the world; irrationality that creates the situation for revolutions to develop. [applause]

As if all thus were not enough, in our case they use religious manipulation, lies and slander, hoarding and speculation of staples and Somozist terrorism to discourage the workers and make the Nicaraguan people disenchanted with their revolution. They are trying to make us believe that we lived better during the Somoza times. That is why Reagan cynically wants to deceive the U.S. Congress, telling them that his government is not trying to overthrow the Sandinist government. He hopes to achieve this objective by subjugating the will of this working people that Sandino gave birth to. He is trying to make our people miss the Somoza times. This people, more than half of whom, as Lucio said could not read or write, but who today have 1.2 million sons and daughters or workers, as well as the workers themselves, going to school -- this is the people they are trying to convince that they were better off during the Somoza times. This is a people who during the times of Somoza never had the opportunity to organize in unions, a people who could not speak face to face with the manager or administrator of an enterprise, a people who were not allowed to know what was in the accounting books of an enterprise, as they can today. Yet Reagan hopes that his policy will reach our working people and make them think that they were more free during the Somoza times, this people who today can discuss the mistakes made by the revolutionary administration with a minister, with a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or with their FSLN National Directorate brothers. [applause]

The sickening thing about all this is that he is trying to achieve his cowardly purposes through crime, terror, desolation and hunger. Hunger and crime will not make us yield. We will not take a step back in the face of imperialist assassination. [slogans]

Yesterday, three more Nicaraguan brothers were buried because of the hard and dirty war they have declared on us. Three Nicaraguan brothers, among whom was an FRG internationalist and brother doctor, Albrecht Pflaum, who had been among us since 1980. [applause] This is one more success in Reagan's policy. We are going to tell you of these results:

The latest victory of this policy was the murder of Agriculture Ministry technicians Ramiro Cruz (Luna) and Filadelfo Cruz (Guevara); the murder of sister nurses Dolores Lopez Hernandez and Adelina Ortega; the murder of 19 July Sandinist Youth (Alvaro Martinez), Carlos Cisneros, Francisco Reyes and Francisco Xavier (Davila); the murder of workers Ronald (Moreno) Blandon, peasant Isabel Molina and three [as heard] more brothers (Reinaldo Mairena) and (Jose Albarenga) of the National Development Bank -- all of them murdered in cowardly fashion in Sompopero, Wiwili, that remote mountainous area where mercenaries armed by Reagan ambushed and attacked seven civilian vehicles and murdered the passengers. This is what Reagan is giving Central America. This is a preview of what Reagan's policy can bring to the Nicaraguan people.

Reagan is trying to achieve his objectives with crimes such as this. He does not want the technicians, internationalists, students, women, workers or even the peasants of those areas to work in peace, and he does not want the revolution to overcome its difficulties.

He does not want us to produce or have the things we need as a nation, as a people, to live and survive. But we have to let Reagan know that Nicaragua may be a small, humble, underdeveloped and poor country, and it may not have sophisticated weapons to defend itself with, but as long as there is a people such as ours, a revolutionary people, a Sandinist people, we will be invincible. [applause]

No force -- no material, political, economic or military force -- will be able to subdue and humiliate our homeland. As long as the sons of Sandino are alive, as long as our people survive, imperialism may unleash its entire aggressive fury; its firepower may darken the sun over our lands, our fields, our rivers, mountains and cities; but as long as there are people in Nicaragua, there will be a revolution.

We, the sons and servants of our people, have assumed our historic duty with real responsibility. That is why, brother workers, for peace in Nicaragua and Central America, the FSLN National Directorate and the National Reconstruction Government want to clearly and officially state the following to the U.S. Government, the Latin American governments, the United Nations, the Nonaligned Countries Movement and the rest of the international community:

1. In the current situation of military invasion that Nicaragua is experiencing, any solution has an unrenounceable requirement: the unconditional withdrawal of the genocidal forces introduced into Nicaragua by the United States and the end of the border attacks being permanently waged from Honduran territory by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries with the military support of the Honduran Armed Forces. [applause]

2. The end of the U.S. presence through warships, the flights of spy planes and the participation of the U.S. intelligence community in the financing, organization and direction of the forces and the covert or open plans against our homeland. [applause]

3. The Nicaraguan Government maintains its willingness to improve the climate of relations with the United States and to immediately begin direct bilateral negotiations on the basis of mutual respect and the recognition of our right to self-determination. [applause]

4. In an official and explicit manner, the U.S. Government must promise that it will not continue to attack Nicaragua and that it will not continue to promote any direct, indirect or covert action against our country. [applause]

5. Nicaragua feels obligated to reject the U.S. aspiration of imposing humiliating restrictions on Nicaragua's unrenounceable and sovereign prerogatives related to national defense. [applause]

6. In the face of the kind of aggression and threats that we face, we will not give up our right to equip ourselves with the means essential to our defense. We receive international cooperation and we will continue to request cooperation from all those governments that see fit to provide it regardless of their political, economic or social regime. [applause] As a policy of principle we state that our country will never become a military base of anyone. [applause]

7. Regarding the accusations about weapons for the Salvadoran guerrillas, we insist on the presentation of proof. At the same time, we express our willingness to bilaterally discuss this concern with the United States. [applause]

8. As a serious gesture to reaffirm our desire for peace, Nicaragua is willing to immediately sign nonagression pacts with any country that believes it necessary and to hold bilateral negotiations with those area countries that so request.

9. We have participated in the Contadora Group's initiative with a firm desire for peace. Although not all the results obtained satisfy us, Contadora is, up to now and increasingly so, the main regional effort to contribute to peace in Central America; we will continue to strengthen this initiative which is now also backed by Brazil and Peru. [applause]

10. As a sovereign state and in exercise of our people's legitimate right, Nicaragua will not only defend its revolution but also seeks to deepen its revolution until achieving the country's full reconstruction and its economic and social development by going forward with the plan of nonalignment, political pluralism and a mixed economy. The process of institutionalization of the Sandinist revolution continues and will continue. Through the appropriate commissions, the State Council will continue to work on drafting the political parties and electoral laws that will lead us to the fulfillment of what we have decided with our people; to hold elections in 1985. [applause]

11. In the face of the latest provocations that can worsen the region's prewar situation, we emphatically and categorically reject the falsehoods spread by President Reagan's administration regarding the potential installation of Soviet missiles in Nicaragua. We reaffirm that this idea has only emerged in the demented mind of the Reagan administration. [applause]

Are our people and the leaders of the working class willing to carry out to the end the decisions of the National Directorate and the Government Junta? [Audience shouts "yes"]

Having made these statements that specify our viewpoint and our positions on international problems, we wish, in closing, to give you a most explicit message from the FSLN National Directorate to the working class through their representatives gathered here.

Brothers, this is perhaps the best possible day to remember that the life of workers, the life of the proletariat, is and will continue to be one of sacrifice, combat and the accumulation of victories, as long as there is exploitation of man in the world, as long as imperialism exists. [applause]

We cannot forget at any moment that the history of all societies that have existed up to our time is the history of the class struggle. The oppressed have always confronted the oppressors, in all eras, in all ways and everywhere. [applause] The workers, especially the blue-collar workers, the class that, because of its awareness, organization and combativeness is called upon to be the vanguard of all the other classes and sectors of society, cannot have illusions regarding their own reality. They cannot expect that the fact that they have managed to defeat their oppressors in one country means the end of their sacrifices, their struggles and the challenge to achieve new victories. As long as imperialist domination exists, the oppressive classes that have been ousted from power will find help from their former partners in other countries, and they will attack in an attempt to recover the power they have lost. They will try to impose again their will on the people. As long as there are oppressors, the working class cannot stop fighting. [applause]

Nicaragua's history, which is the history of the struggle of Nicaraguan workers, is a vivid example of what we have said. From the time of the struggle of the Indians in the era of the conquest, when they defended the land that they were farming, until today, when we are gathered here analyzing the Reagan-Somozist raids, our history is full of sacrifices, holocausts, combat and triumphs that constitute the historical legacy, the main national treasure, that we have to defend today, because it is the foundation on which we will continue to build the edifice of the new Nicaragua, the homeland of the workers. [applause]

Difficulties cannot scare us. Reagan's policy has caused us serious problems. In addition to the crimes, in addition to the blows at the revolution's most cherished possession, which is its citizens, its workers, we face another kind of problem. As Lucio said, there is a shortage of corn, wheat, cooking oil and soap. Many products have practically disappeared from the market, because our country no longer has the means with which to buy them abroad. Our homeland of workers, aimd all the difficulties that I have outlined here -- all these air, maritime and land violations -- last year produced some 2,000 extra quintals of coffee and 120,000 more tons of sugarcane and sugar than in the best year under Somozism. Over 170,000 more quintals of rice are now being produced, 15 million dozen more eggs than before, and 15 million pounds more chicken meat. Despite all this, there are shortages in our country, because what we produce is not enough for the entire population. However, listen well, because nowadays when we say the entire population, we include the thousands of peasant brothers who in the past did not even know that certain types of food existed. [applause]

We have shortages because we don't have the financial resources to buy the remainder of what we need for national consumption. That is why we have to give the response that Lucio Jimenez called for. Only the social organization that will permit us to distribute supplies effectively will allow us to reduce the effects of the shortages. We realize that the 3 billion cordobas- the 30 percent of the national budget that our government allocates to subsidize basic grains, milk, transportation and a number of other public necessities, are still not enough to alleviate the problems of the workers. We are aware of this.

Now, with the mercenary invasion that is attacking and harming our productive capacity, destroying farms and vehicles, and terrorizing areas to keep the peasants from producing, thereby increasing the people's difficulties, the situation will be even more difficult. Although we are making an effort to increase production and to find more international aid and generate more dollars for our economy in crisis, we know that harsher days will come, making it very difficult to maintain employment, to preserve the real value of wages and to bring an end to shortages. However, I ask you: are you workers prepared to sell your free fatherland for a few more dollars? [crowd shouts: No] We are not. That is the decision of the revolution. What we are prepared to do is to give our lives in the glorious, interminable struggle for the workers' cause. [applause] To face up to the challenge before us. to unite the entire nation, all our people, all the working class, will be our modest contribution, in these moments of world danger, to the workers throughout the world, to the Salvadoran workers, the workers of Angola, Palestine, Mozambique, Mexico, France, the USSR, the United States, because we workers love peace. [applause]

Brother workers, on greeting you today, we want to tell you that the revolutionary government, the National Directorate and all the members of the FSLN are firmly and vigilantly ready to defend the only thing that is sacred to our vanguard: The interests, the life and the well-being of our revolutionary people, of our combative people, of our thousandfold heroic Sandinist people. [applause]

We want to tell you that we are absolutely certain that with these people, these people who marched 2 days ago throughout Nicaragua and filled the Plaza of the Revolution to overflowing in response to Reagan, there will be no force that can stop us. The future is ours. Free fatherland or death!

FRG DOCTOR, OTHERS KILLED IN JINOTEGA AMBUSH

PA010308 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpts] At 0800 today, between Pantasma and Wiwili, in Jinotega Department, several passenger vehicles were ambushed and 12 persons were killed. Among those killed was FRG Doctor Albrecht Pflaum, a doctor of the FRG Technical and Social Cooperation Service. Two nurses -- (Adelina Ortega), assistant nurse in Jinotega, and (Dolores Lopez Hernandez) of Managua -- were also killed.

(Ramiro Cruz), director of Agrarian Reform in Jinotega, was also among those killed, as were a female janitor of the Jinotega National Development Bank; an unidentified peasant; Sandinist Youth members (Alvaro Martin Trana), (Francisco Reyes), (Carlos Cisneros) and (Francisco Javier); and a driver, Companero (Daniel Tellez). All of the companeros except the driver and the Sandinist Youth members were shot in the head.

Albrecht Pflaum, the FRG doctor, was working in Nicaragua under a special contract with the FIR [International Reconstruction Fund] providing medical services for peasants.

GERMAN CITIZENS PROTEST, OCCUPY FRG EMBASSY

PA021819 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Managua, 2 May (AFP) -- A group of German citizens peacefully occupied the FRG Embassy in this capital today to protest the killing of physician Albrecht Pflaum by a counterrevolutionary group last Saturday.

The occupiers -- some 25 members of the German Development Service who are performing voluntary service in Nicaragua in various professional fields -- are demanding that the FRG Government come out with "an unequivocal statement against U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador."

Present Demands

PA022207 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2023 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 May (DPA) -- The demands of the group of FRG citizens who today peacefully occupied that country's embassy in Managua have five points. The occupiers, who are volunteers and members of the FRC Government's medical-social programs, charged that the United States and Honduras, as well as the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) made up of former Somozist guardsmen, are responsible for the death of German Dr Albrecht Pflaum. Pflaum was killed 3 days ago in northern Nicaragua.

A document containing the occupiers' demands was delivered to German Ambassador Horst Heubaun, who forwarded the requests to Bonn. The ambassador is awaiting instructions from his government before starting talks with the group.

Protest Ends

PA030141 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2359 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Managua, 2 May (DPA) -- Some 25 German citizens who occupied the FRG Embassy in Managua concluded their protest this afternoon (local time) after talking with FRG Embassy officials.

After occupying the embassy for 7 hours, the protesting Germans, technicians and social workers, left the embassy without incident and embassy officials returned to their jobs. There was no report from them on any agreement reached.

Those who seized the embassy asked the FRG Government not to support the U.S. Administration's plans for Central America and not to help Honduras with hidden programs. They also asked the FRG Government to investigate the death of Dr Albrecht Pflaum, who was killed by former Somozist guards in northern Nicaragua several days ago.

RESERVE BATTALION CLASHES WITH ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA290253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 28 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A reserve battalion of the Sandinist People's Army clashed with antigovernment forces among the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA (ANN) reported today.

The official news agency, which attributed the news to Nicaraguan military sources, said that it was Battalion 80-10 that clashed with more than 200 anti-Sandinists in a sector of San Juan Department, which borders on Costa Rica.

The report said in the armed clash the reserve battalion "caused an undetermined number of casualties to the attacking forces."

The report said a group of the anti-Sandinists were forced to return to Costa Rican territory, and another disappeared in a sector of the Nicaraguan jungle. There were no reports of casualties in the reserve battalion. The report said that 60 anti-Sandinists were captured.

Lt Ivan Tercero, of the 9th Infantry Brigade, which has its headquarters in the southern part of the country, said: "We do not want to be alarmists, but before 5 May the situation on the southern border is going to be worse than on the northern border."

Last Monday, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, charged that a force of enemies of the Sandinist revolution estimated at approximately 500 to 700 men is in Costa Rican territory "ready to attack Nicaragua."

It was also said at the time that the anti-Sandinist force "in Costa Rican territory" is led by Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero.

ROBERTO VEIGA ADDRESSES HAVANA MAY DAY RALLY

FL011755 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 1 May 83

[Speech by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, prior to the Combatant People's March to celebrate the International Day of Workers at Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana -- live]

[Text] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; comrades of the Politburo, the Secretariat and the PCC Central Committee; comrades of the Presidency; distinguished guests; comrades:

Once again in this historical setting, a combatant people will show their strength, honor and conscience. This 1 May has a particular significance, since it is celebrated on the 30th anniversary of the attack of the Moncada Barracks, a historic action under the command of Fidel, by which the last stage of the struggle of our people was initiated to conquer their total and definitive independence.

We are celebrating the International Day of the Workers in a complex and dangerous international situation. The aggressive, egoistic and rapacious U.S. imperialism obstinately continues to close its ears to the demands of the peoples, to intensify the arms race and to make preparations for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe which, if they should be installed, would bring us still nearer to the danger of a nuclear war. The peoples and most particularly the workers in all countries are suffering from the consequences of this senseless and mad arms race.

The Cuban nation joins the universal repudiation of the warlike U.S. policy, joins the growing protests in defense of peace and life. On this 1 May, we firmly proclaim an emphatic "No to war! Yes to peace and development!" [applause]

Our fatherland continues under a threat. In the United States a noisy anti-Cuban campaign is being unleashed. The Reagan administration is multiplying the political, economic and military measures aimed at creating conditions for aggression against Cuba. This date, glorified by the exemplary sacrifice of the Chicago martyrs, is an appropriate framework for confirming to the U.S. imperialists that our nation is rising, firmer and more determined than ever, against their threats and provocations, ready to resist and defeat any adventurous aggression and to defend the revolution to their last drop of blood.

We will continue to improve the level of organization and the highest development of the troops of the territorial militias. We will continue to improve the military registration and we will not rest for a single moment in the struggle for the constant strengthening of the mobilization and combat capacity of our unconquered FAR.

The flags of the Cuban proletariat are raised on this 1 May to reassert before the world that the imperialists can never deprive these heroic people of their conquests or their right to the fruit of their work; to material prosperity and spiritual tranquillity; to form their own destiny and the future of their children.

As Fidel has said, our energy should be converted not only into political strength or military power, but also into a productive force. This 1 May has been accompanied by a supreme effort by our workers in the struggle toward conservation, austerity and effectiveness in the economic field. This effort has had a particular emphasis during the production and ideological drive, which was recently carried out as a splendid and revolutionary tribute to the heroes who generously gave their lives in battle against the imperialist aggression at Playa Giron. [strong applause]

A singular example is given by the Havana City sugarcane cutters' brigades whose members march at the head of this parade, together with the top leaders of the revolution. These brigades have succeeded in a heroic deed: For the first time in the history of the harvest millionaire movement, they have cut over 3 million arrobas of sugarcane. [applause]

The financial difficulties we are facing as a result of the low sugar prices on the so-called world market, are well known. The difficulties also stem from the inflationary price increase of the products and equipment we import from the capitalist area and the sharp deterioration of the conditions for the bank credits our country receives.

When we were making a giant and successful effort to overcome those difficulties, and while we were inspiring ourselves by creatively complying with the agreements of the sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party -- just at that time -- we were hit by the severe blow of unexpected and abnormal weather conditions, which prevailed during the early months of the year and which, despite the enormous efforts made by the workers and the people, caused serious damage to our economy. Agriculture suffered considerable losses and the sugarcane harvest was heavily affected. Of course, this difficult setback does not discourage us. There is only one revolutionary response to adversity: that of struggling, struggling and struggling. [applause]

This great day is an appropriate occasion to reassert the commitment of the Cuban workers to work tirelessly toward the efficient fulfillment of the plans for production and services, to achieve the maximum conservation of fuels, electric energy, lubricants, raw materials and all types of materials, particularly those coming from the capitalist area, to increase to the maximum the recovery of raw materials, improving quality, increase productivity, encourage voluntary work, strengthen socialist emulation, attain a new triumph in the battle for the ninth grade, develop the socialist and communist awareness among the workers, and to tirelessly combat lack of discipline, irresponsibility, laziness and indifference to the problems affecting all of us.

On this day of commemoration, we wish to reiterate the firm determination of the Cuban workers to continue, under difficult conditions, the cane harvest lasting into the month of May, while at the same time, they are undertaking the planting, cleaning, cultivation and fertilizing of the sugarcane fields. Today, the mobilization drive lasting from 1 May until Moncada day is initiated. It is mainly dedicated to giving a vigorous impulse to the termination of the harvest and the tasks of sugarcane farming. Hundreds of thousands of workers will join this drive, aware of its extraordinary importance.

The 15th CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] Congress, which will be held in February next year, will contribute to increasing still more the role and the tasks of the labor unions in the building of socialism, and it will serve to continue strengthening the active and conscious participation of union members in the struggle toward the solution of our vital economic problems.

With our work, unyielding will to overcome, sweat, valor and exploits of heroism, we will meet all obstacles in our path and in the end we will be victorious. The revolution has made us into a strong, combative, revolutionary and invincible people. [applause]

On this 1 May we send our warmest greetings to the workers of the socialist countries, and particularly to the Soviet workers. [Applause] The links that unite us to Lenin's fatherland are historical, exemplary and unbreakable. We also send our greetings to our class brothers throughout the world, especially to those who are fighting fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid, and to those who are struggling against the anguishing and unbearable effects of the deep economic and social crisis that is scourging the capitalist world and who are striving toward a better future, for freedom, peace and the progress of their peoples. [applause]

The recent speech of President Reagan before the U.S. Congress, full of lies and hypocrisies concerning the situation prevailing in the Central American and Caribbean regions. Without doubt, it intensifies the danger for Nicaragua, whose people are today heroically facing the attack organized by the CIA from its base in Honduras. It foretells greater interventions in El Salvador, where the courageous people's fighters advance victoriously in the struggle against a genocidal army, supplied exclusively by the abundant and growing military, economic and political assistance of Yankee imperialism. The speech provides and increases support for the despotic and bloodstained regime of Guatemala and poses new threats to the people of Grenada and Suriname -- victims of constant maneuvers and destabilizing aggressions. To these brother peoples, their working classes, peasants and other workers, we hold out on this 1 May the internationalist hand and the firm, determined and unshakable support of all Cuban workers. [applause]

The basic causes of the struggle and actions of our peoples do not have to be sought in alleged Soviet and Cuban subversive conspiracies, concocted by the slanderous imperialist campaign. They will be found in the just response of the peoples to the continuing violations of the most basic and sacred rights of human society.

On this 1 May, our victorious flags are dipped with profound respect to pay tribute to all those who have died during this century-old struggle, making possible the marvelous work of the revolution, which established the rights of our workers to set their own destiny and the destiny of the entire nation. On this day, let us give our warmest recognition to our combatants, technicians, professionals and all the workers and comrades in other parts of the world who, with their heroism, labor, modesty and simplicity recognize the profound internationalist dedication of our people. [applause]

On this international day of the workers, we salute the heroes and heroines of work; the vanguards and outstanding workers in the economic struggle -- many of whom deserve to be on the presidential reviewing stand for this ceremony, because they are all a source of inspiration and encouragement to our people. We salute our farmers, women, young people, students, pioneers, members of the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women], soldiers, combatants of the Interior Ministry, Territorial Militia Troops, [applause] and all people of a revolutionary nation who, like a flood of energy awareness and proletarian enthusiasm, will march before the portrait of Jose Marti on the 130th anniversary of his birth. [applause]

Our working people will file by this reviewing stand in response to the call made by our commander in chief to dedicate ourselves as never before to the work, production and struggle against economic difficulties and to dedicate ourselves as never before to the defense of our country on all political, ideological and military fronts. [applause]

Filing by, will be the army of Marti, Gomez, Maceo, Mella, Guiteras, Camilo, Che, Lazaro and Fidel, which progresses and will continue to progress unhampered to the final triumph of socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the international day of the workers! Long live the Communist Party of Cuba! Long live Fidel! Fatherland or death, we will win! [Crowd shouts viva's and applauds]

WORLDWIDE CRITICISM OF REAGAN SPEECH NOTED

PA030420 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 May 83

["World Events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Undoubtedly, one of last week's most important news stories was U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech on the Central American situation to the House of Representatives and the Senate in Washington. It would really be impossible to detail each and every one of the lies and hyocrisies resulting from the U.S. President's crass ignorance. However, they were all cloaked in aggressive and warmongering language and were all aimed at one goal: military intervention.

The first replies to, or disagreements with the President's speech came from the U.S. Congress, in the voice of Senator Christopher Dodd of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Democratic Party spokesman.

Dodd said that the basic viewpoints of Reagan's speech continue to stress military problems and the quest for military solutions. The U.S. Democratic Party's spokesman said: We believe that the administration is basically confused regarding the causes of Central America's conflicts. We cannot afford to base such an important policy on ignorance.

A wave of criticism came from several countries, including editorials in many newspapers. Speaking for the FRC Christian Democratic deputies, (Hans Jurgen) and (Peter Vrock) said that is not our path; Washington's strategy is gross and bungling. The newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU published in Bonn [as heard] said that the stupid exaggerations made by Reagan could only be understood through such a distorted view of the world. It adds: The U.S. President seeks to mythicize the Central American conflict and sees it as part of a world struggle between good and evil: good represented by the United States and evil by the USSR and Cuba. The GUARDIAN published in London said: Reagan's speech has apocalyptic overtones. His rhetoric was pompous and he overdramatized.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said that Reagan's speech was characterized by not touching on Central America's practical problems, nor how he plans to solve them. The Overseas Development Council, led by former Pentagon chief Robert McNamara, suggests that the United States should follow a logical foreign policy toward Latin America instead of promoting an increase of military aid.

In Mexico, President Miguel de la Madrid rejected the Principles of the cold war and stressed the need to apply peaceful and negotiated solutions in Central America and the Caribbean. De la Madrid stressed his support of the Contadora Group made up of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama, which is seeking peace in Central America.

Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo condemned U.S. policy. He said he would never support U.S. policy in Central America if it undermines the area's right to self-determination.

Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, referring to Reagan's speech, said that U.S. policy toward Central America does not seem to touch on the area's real problems: poverty and injustice.

Another congressman, Michael Barnes, chairman of the House Inter-American Affairs Committee, regretted Reagan's excessively military viewpoint. He said: I am sorry that the President did not give enough significance to the social, economic and political problems that are the causes of Central America's problems.

Representative Thomas Harkin of Iowa said that Reagan's comparison of human rights situation in El Salvador and Nicaragua is not fair.

Congresswoman [as heard] Patricia Darien said that Reagan's speech is the last word in hypocrisy.

While criticism against the President's militaristic speech delivered on Wednesday grows within the United States, great activity is seen in the House of Representatives trying to clip the CIA's claws and to prevent its secret war against Nicaragua.

HAVANA ON FMLN LEADER'S VIEW OF REAGAN PLAN

PA030040 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 May 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Moving the elections masquerade in El Salvador to this December is part of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan to try to justify direct military intervention in the smallest Central American nation.

This is what Shafick Handal, member of the FMLN General Command, told NOTIMEX, a Mexican news agency, during an interview.

What Handal has said is more significant considering the threats against peace in Central America that President Reagan made last Wednesday in his speech to Congress in Washington. The United States, Handal said, needs a legitimate and elected government in El Salvador to carry out a direct military intervention on a request from that government.

Let's look at the development of this dirty imperialist maneuver. In the face of the moral and physical deterioration of the armed forces of the Salvadoran dictatorship, the United States has a pressing need for an elections farce; therefore, the elections, which should have taken place next March, will now take place this December.

The FMLN leader said that the advance of the elections has to do with the Reagan administration's fears regarding the extreme military and political deterioration of the dictatorship, considering the pace of this deterioration since last July. As the deterioration continues, the regime's cohesion grows weaker.

Shafick Handal said that the only decisionmakers are the High Command, and sometimes it is difficult for them to make decisions. Any valid agreement, coincides with bustling activities by U.S. Ambassador Hinton, who in fact, imposes decisions, replaces Salvadoran Government officials and even makes statements before the Salvadoran Government does.

The so-called Government of National Unity is really a government with no cohesion, a government unable to make decisions. U.S. strategists in the State Department and the White House have decided, Handal notes, that it would be too risky to wait until March for the elections, and this has to do with the U.S. military plan: The Reagan government believes that if the moral and physical deterioration of the Salvadoran Armed Forces continues, if this trend is not stopped or reduced by the end of the year, the dictatorship would be on the verge of collapse. This is where the intervention plan clearly outlined by Reagan in his speech to Congress comes in: Since under such circumstances would the United States resort to direct military intervention with its own forces, Washington needs a legitimatized government that would appear, through elections, to be an expression of the people's will. The United States does not care if the elections are characterized by the same scandalous fraud of previous elections.

Shafick Handal concluded his statement on the subject of elections by saying: Therefore, the elections matter is part of a military plan and this is the main issue in President Reagan's interventionist frame of mind, in not permitting the revolution and of crushing the revolution by overthrowing the Sandinist Government and by crushing the revolutionaries in Guatemala and Honduras.

HAVANA ON NEW YORK TIMES EL SALVADOR ARTICLE

PA022256 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Apr 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The political and military situation in El Salvador continues giving headaches to U.S. politicians. President Ronald Reagan insists on arguments that no one backs: communist threats, vital U.S. security, backyard and otehr expressions. He uses them whenever he refers to the situation in El Salvador and Central America in general. It is unnecessary to say that White House advisers use the same propaganda elements their President uses.

The constant defeats of the Salvadoran Army in the extermination war it has unleashed against the people and, especially against the peasants, are apparently the reason for Washington's repeated proclamations. However, some U.S. politicians -- to point out rational exceptions -- see things more realistically. This is confirmed in the interviews that THE NEW YORK TIMES had with White House, State Department, Pentagon and U.S. intelligence officials. For most of them, the U.S. Government faces the alternative of either going all the way on a sustained and growing effort in El Salvador or losing the war to the rebel forces of the FSLN.

Those interviewed stated that if the U.S. Government chooses the first alternative, it would take from 2 to 7 years before it sees any significant progress in its attempt to control the situation in El Salvador. According to the newspaper, the officials fear that the time for doing something more effective is slipping away. They note that apparently there is no agreement on how much aid, how many advisers and what type of actions are necessary to move the balance in favor of the regime in that Central American country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES adds that those interviewed said that the U.S. Government cannot increase its direct military intervention in El Salvador because of Congressional pressure. They also affirmed that Washington will not favor negotiations with the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and will maintain its position that El Salvador is of vital importance to U.S. strategic interests.

They added: The U.S. Government is trying to buy time to promote its interventionist plans in that nation. However, they doubt that the U.S. Congress and people will permit this.

The U.S. Government officials interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES stated their concern that the White House cannot control its Salvadoran allies in a way more efficient than Washington did during its war in Vietnam.

In its analysis, the newspaper found many similarities between the current Salvadoran situation and that encountered more than a decade ago by Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon in Indochina.

The newspaper pointed out a difference it characterized as amazing: The U.S. Congress has already started tying Reagan's hands on El Salvador, something that took many more years in the case of Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES concludes its analysis by recalling that since February, the most important U.S. political forces have been telling President Reagan that he would have to personally defend his Central American policy if he wanted it to be accepted.

On the El Salvador subject it is clear that, regardless of the efforts and schemes and maneuvers to intervene in that Central American country, the United States will be able to stop neither the advance of the guerrillas nor the total victory of that nation of our America.

GRANMA PUBLISHES SEN DODD'S 27 APRIL SPEECH

FL022020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Christopher Dodd, Democratic senator from Connecticut, last night responded to the warmongering speech delivered last night by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a speech of his own. The complete text of Sen Christopher Dodd's speech was published in today's GRANMA newspaper.

HIJACKED U.S. AIRLINER LEAVES FOR MIAMI 2 MAY

PA021224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1029 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpt] Havana, 2 May (EFE) -- The U.S. airliner that was hijacked on Sunday took off from the Havana international airport for Miami today, after a mechanical failure in one of its doors was repaired.

Although Cuban authorities persisted in maintaining absolute secrecy, the DC-8 belonging to the U.S. Capitol Airlines left for Florida at last, a Cuban Radio station reported.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA TRAVELS TO INDIA, FRG

Arrival in New Delhi

FL291429 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has arrived in New Delhi, India to attend a limited meeting of Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers. The conference of 11 countries, members of the movement, will be opened Saturday by the Indian foreign minister. The meeting is aimed at studying the strategy of movement in the negotiations with developed capitalist countries to explore possible solutions to the world's economic crisis.

Meeting in Bonn

FL021635 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1518 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has received in Bonn our Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca with whom he analyzed bilateral relations and international policy. The meeting between the two diplomats took place on an express invitation by Genscher. Malmierca is stopping over in the FRG on his way to Cuba after having attended a meeting in India of Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers.

WORK AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA SIGNED IN HAVANA

FL290149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] In Havana, Cuba and Bulgaria today signed a work agreement for 1983-1985. Signing for the Bulgarian side was Milen Marinov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and for Cuba Maria Ruiz Bravo, vice minister of culture of Cuba.

The protocol was signed in accordance with the plan of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation existing between the governments of Cuba and Bulgaria for the current 5-year period.

According to the document, the two sides pledge to organize and carry out activities on the occasion of national festivities and other anniversaries as well as ceremonies related to Cuban and Bulgarian peoples' daily life. Among them are the unveiling of the Jose Marti bust in a park in Sofia, Bulgaria, in honor of the 130th anniversary of the birthday of the Cuban national hero and the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

In 1984, Bulgaria will sponsor the Days of Cuban Culture in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution's triumph and Cuba will host cultural ceremonies in honor of the 40th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution.